

THE ATHENÆUM

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1915.

PRICE
SIXPENCE.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

Lectures.

GRESHAM COLLEGE, BASINGHALL STREET, E.C.—FOUR LECTURES on ELEMENTARY TRIGONOMETRY will be delivered on MONDAY, February 15, TUESDAY, February 16, THURSDAY, February 18, FRIDAY, February 19, by Mr. W. H. WAGSTAFF, M.A., F.R.S.L., Gresham Professor of Geometry. FREE to the public. Commencing at 6 p.m. each evening.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—COURSES of TEN LECTURES each on 'PRACTICAL CATALOGUING' by Mr. J. HENRY COOPER (at 6 p.m.) and 'LIBRARIES IN VITIENE' by Mr. W. C. SHERWOOD SAYERS (at 8 p.m.), will begin on WEDNESDAY, February 17, at CAXTON HALL, S.W. Fee for either course £1. A prize of £1 is offered for the best class work in either course. Applications and inquiries to ERNEST A. BAKER, M.A., D.Lit., Hon. Sec., Education Committee, Caxton Hall, S.W.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—THE CREIGHTON LECTURE for 1914-15 will be given at KING'S COLLEGE, STRAND, by the Right Hon. VISCOUNT BRYCE, O.M., F.R.S., at 5 p.m. on FEBRUARY 22. The subject of the Lecture will be 'The War and its Aftermath'. The chair will be taken by the Right Hon. the EARL OF ROSEBERY, K.G., Chancellor of the University. Admission free, by ticket, to be obtained from the Secretary, King's College.

P. J. HARTOG, Academic Registrar.

LEAGUE OF HONOUR FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The following LECTURES have been arranged, to be held by kind permission of Mrs. BALLANCE, 106, Harley Street. The Course has specially designed, not only to survey fields of work in which at the present moment there are openings of much promise for educated women, but to familiarize the mothers of our girls with the ideas that it is part of the duty of our Imperial Government to prepare our daughters carefully for some or other of useful social vocations.

THURSDAY, February 15, at 3 p.m.—Miss CRAIG (Central Bureau for the Employment of Women) on 'General Employment Prospects for Educated Women and Girls'. In the chair: Mrs. JAMES GOW. FRIDAY, February 16, at 3 p.m.—Miss WILHELMINA WILHELM, M.D., M.S., B.Sc., London, U.S.A., Fellow Roy. Coll. Medicine, etc., on 'Women in the Medical Profession'. In the chair: Dr. HELEN WEBB.

THURSDAY, March 4, at 3 p.m.—Mrs. ALFRED WATT, M.A. (University of Toronto), of the Department of Agriculture, British Columbia, on 'Home-making, Agriculture, and Work-Raising for Women'. In the chair: Hon. Mrs. NORMAN GROSVENOR.

THURSDAY, March 11, at 3 p.m.—Mrs. W. L. COURTEY (formerly Superintendent of Women Clerks in the Bank of England) on 'Openings for Women in Government and Municipal Work'.

FRIDAY, March 19, at 3 p.m.—Miss LORENCE HAYLLAR on 'Women in the Teaching Profession'. In the chair: Mrs. GEORGE MORAN.

FRIDAY, March 26, at 3 p.m.—Miss DUGDALE (late Birmingham Women's Settlement) and Co-Warden Queen Margaret Settlement, Glasshouse Lane) on Social Work for Women.

The price of tickets for the Lectures will be 1s. each, or 5s. the Course. Application for the same must be made, either to Mrs. BALLANCE, at 106, Harley Street, or to THE ORGANIZING SECRETARY of the League of Honour, at the Office, 6, York Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

All the proceeds of the Lectures, after expenses have been paid, will go to the funds of the League.

Another Course of Lectures will be arranged, to be held after Easter, if sufficient support of the scheme is forthcoming.

Societies.

GEOLICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING of this Society will be held at the SOCIETY'S APARTMENTS, BURLINGTON HOUSE, on the afternoon of FRIDAY, February 19, at 3 o'clock.

THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Society will be held at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GOWER STREET, on WEDNESDAY, February 17, at 8 p.m. An ANNUAL REPORT of the COUNCIL will be presented, and the President, Dr. R. R. MARSHALL, will deliver an Address on 'WAR AND SAVAGERY'. F. A. MILNE, Secretary.

11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., February 9, 1915.

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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WEDNESDAY, February 18, at 5 p.m., at 22, RUSSELL SQUARE, W.C., when the President, Prof. C. H. FIRTH, M.A., LL.D., H. E. MALDEN, Hon. Sec.

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Applications, on the special form provided for the purpose, must be lodged with the undersigned not later than 12 (noon) on TUESDAY, March 2, 1915.

Canvassing will be held to disqualify a candidate.

FRAS. C. FORTH, Principal.

ROYAL HOLLOWAY COLLEGE, ENGLEFIELD GREEN. (UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.)

The Governors will shortly appoint a lady as ASSISTANT LECTURER IN THE CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT, who will be expected to come into residence in OCTOBER.

Apartments with eight copies of testimonials, &c., should be sent by FEBRUARY 27 to the PRINCIPAL, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

WATFORD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

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Canvassing will be deemed a disqualification.

JOHN WOOLMAN, Director and Secretary.

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Education Offices, Halifax, February 4, 1915.

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By Order, JOHN BALLINGER, Librarian.

Aberystwyth, February 8, 1915.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on WEDNESDAY, May 19 next, the Senate will proceed to elect Examiners in the following department for the year 1915-16.

FOR THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

The Examiners appointed will be called upon to take part in the three Examinations in the following subjects. The remuneration of each Examiner consists of an inclusive annual salary, particulars of which can be obtained on application to the Principal:

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Candidates must send me their names to the Principal, with any attestation of their qualifications they may think desirable, on or before FRIDAY, February 22. (It is particularly desired by the Senate that no application of any kind be made to its individual Members.)

If testimonials are submitted, three copies at least of each should be sent. Original testimonials should not be forwarded in any case, if more than one Examiner is applied for, a separate complete application, with copies of testimonials, if any, must be forwarded in respect of each.

By Order of the Senate, HENRY A. MIERS, Principal
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Subject to be taught—Elementary Latin, Singing, Nature Study, and Games. Applications should reach the Governors not later than MARCH 2, 1915, and should be made on forms which may be obtained from the Clerk of the Governors, Mr. A. E. WHITBY, 14, Cemetery Road, East Dereham.

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Candidates should submit their applications as soon as possible, in cover marked 'C.A.' to THE SECRETARY, Board of Education, Whitehall, London, S.W., from whom further information may be obtained. Scottish Candidates should apply to THE SECRETARY Scotch Education Department, Whitehall, London, S.W.

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LITERATURE

The Balkan Cockpit. By W. H. Crawford Price. (Werner Laurie, 10s. 6d. net.)

POLITICALLY speaking, we have the Balkans always with us, and therefore Mr. Crawford Price's book need not be dubbed untimely; but appearing now, his volume comes before a public absorbed in colossal events which have altogether dwarfed the Balkan campaigns of 1912-13. This is hard upon him, and is a poor return to an author for taking sixteen months to arrange his material and digest his impressions, instead of rushing into print, as so many did, after the first successes of the Christian allies. Mr. Price, too, has shown self-control in other ways. Though he has spent years in the Balkans, and was in Macedonia throughout the fighting, he has not attempted a general account of the two wars. He is the shoemaker who sticks to his last. Stationed in Salonika, and with an exceptional knowledge of rural Macedonia, he carefully confines himself to an account of the conflicts in that province. The only exception is a sketch of the Greek fleet and its achievement in the first war in blocking the movement of Turkish reinforcements from Asia Minor. To this, as to the improvements wrought in the Greek fleet by the second British naval mission, Mr. Price does no more than justice.

Within the limits thus deliberately imposed upon himself Mr. Price has done thoroughly useful work. Nothing that happened in Macedonia during the months with which he deals is omitted. He begins with a good summary, based on his own observation, of the effect of the Young Turkish movement within Macedonia; of the hopes based on it, and the disappointment and exasperation which followed on the discovery that the Young Turkish scorpions were more cruel than

Abdul Hamid's whips. The dismal failure of "reforms" in Macedonia, as carried out by the Committee of Unity and Progress, can only be matched in tragic irony by the blind and cheerful confidence with which the Turks went to war in 1912. Our author observes that they felt for the Christian allies, and especially for the Greeks, as sublime a contempt as that afterwards entertained by the Bulgarians for the Greeks and the Servians. Mr. Price gives a clear sketch of the Servian operations in Northern and Central Macedonia; of the wild Turkish panic after Kumanovo—headed by Albanian Redifs; and of the respectable fight which Djavid Pasha nevertheless managed to get out of the beaten army at Monastir. Indeed, Mr. Price's picture of the fight at Monastir, and the theatre in which it went on, is the best we have read. Later in the book we have a spirited account of the outbreak of hostilities between the Servians and the Bulgarians, and the condition of Central Macedonia at that moment. On the other hand, the summary of the fratricidal fight between the Bulgars and Servians is about the dullest and most meagre chapter in the book, and should certainly have been better, though there is no reason to doubt its correctness.

On the whole, it was of the Greek Army that Mr. Price saw most, and it is they and their leaders, especially of the royal family, who seem to have interested him most. The excellent impression made upon him by the Greek military organization, the tactics of the General Staff, and the soldierly qualities of the rank and file, is all the more noteworthy because one may suspect that these things took him not a little by surprise, and that he was, when the war started, not unduly possessed with the Greek as a fighter upon land. At any rate, in this book he has the candour to acknowledge bravery and capacity when he met them. Moreover—for this let us be thankful—he does not let enthusiasm lead him into overdoing praise. He is careful to point out that King Constantine's march from Thessaly to Salonika, though admirably managed, was in the face of an inferior and badly handled enemy. The Turks fought stubbornly on the first day of the first battle—that of Sarantoporo. They certainly had a magnificent, almost impregnable position to hold, and might well have been encouraged thereby to show tenacity; but, after being taken in flank on the second day, they became thoroughly panic-stricken, and never really recovered their *moral*. They ran from Sarantoporo to Verria, just as they afterwards ran from Yenidje-Vardar to Salonika. This, of course, does not prove that the troops against the Greeks were exceptionally bad, because the Turks ran just as badly after Kumanovo and Lulé Bourgas. Still, there is no doubt that King Constantine's advance on Salonika was a much less troublesome piece of work than the two feats he afterwards performed of capturing Janina in Epirus and of defeating the Bulgarians at Kilkish. His claims to the higher generalship rest

on the skill displayed by him both in Epirus and when he was pitted against the Bulgarians. In the Bulgarians the Greeks had to meet a force not only about equal to themselves numerically, but also occupying at Kilkish a position naturally strong, and prepared with meticulous care. After Kilkish, when the Bulgarians turned again and again to fight retreating actions, it was nearly always in mountainous country where they were supported by great natural advantages. There can be no reasonable doubt that the Greek victories over them could not have been gained except by a commander of real strategic ability backed by genuine dash and troops with exceptional powers of marching. To show the fierceness of the fighting, it is only necessary to point out that in a campaign of thirty days the victorious Greeks lost 21 per cent of their effectives. They swept the Bulgars, however, out of North-Eastern Macedonia and Western Thrace with absolute thoroughness.

On the Greek campaign in Epirus Mr. Price scarcely touches. But that matters the less because quite a good account of it is to be found in Mr. Casavetti's 'Hellas and the Two Balkan Wars.' Mr. Price is at his best when dealing with Salonika and the neighbourhood—a district which he knows, perhaps, as intimately as any living Englishman. It says a good deal for his judgment as a writer that his minute chronicle of what went on in the city between the approach of the Greeks at the beginning of November and the outbreak of the war with Bulgaria in the following July is so interesting. In less competent hands the account of the prolonged wrangling between the Greek occupants and the Bulgarian trespassers might have been wearisome. That we should have a full and temperate narrative of the imbroglio is highly desirable, because the quarrel was historically important. If the book before us blows the Bulgarian claims to Salonika to the winds in a somewhat remorseless fashion, it must be admitted that Mr. Price gives chapter and verse, facts and dates, for his assertions. The story, if it does nothing else, increases our respect for the patience of the Greek leaders: the present King, his brother Prince Nicholas, M. Venizélos, and the poor murdered King George. We get incidentally a vivid picture of Salonika, with its mongrel Hellenic-Israelite population—about evenly balanced in numbers—two races living side by side, not mixing, and very distrustful of each other. It is clear that the Jews owed a good deal to the determination of the Greek royal family that they should be chivalrously treated after the Greek occupation, and that the baser elements of the townsmen should not be allowed to molest them. It is equally clear that the Bulgarian soldiery who were mistakenly admitted to the town after the Greek occupation deliberately strained the patience of the Greek authorities almost to breaking-point. The book leaves one with the impression that Prince Nicholas of Greece must be

a man of tact, judgment, and diplomatic ability, and that, if he had had the good fortune to be a commoner, Greece might have found in him an ambassador of rare capacity.

Generally, it is clear that Mr. Price formed a favourable opinion of the Greek authorities, as, indeed, he seems to have done of the Greek nation throughout the momentous period which he describes. The only exceptions are some of the Salonika riff-raff, for whom, indeed, it would be difficult to say much, unless we are to plead the demoralizing influence of five centuries of Turkish oppression. Of the Bulgars, Mr. Price's opinion is anything but favourable. He admired their martial bearing and valour in the field, but finds no excuses for their diplomatic intrigues, and exposes their atrocities in Thrace and Eastern Macedonia before and during the second war in a succinct but unflinching chapter. The book, therefore, will not be liked by admirers of the Bulgarians. The writer's experience, however, and the fact that he was exceptionally well placed to form opinions on Macedonia, make him an important witness. His good sense in avoiding over-colouring and exaggeration gives weight to his narrative. On the whole, we are inclined to call it the best book yet written on South Macedonia in the recent wars.

In closing a notice of a serviceable volume, we may point out that, while most of Mr. Price's illustrations are interesting, he has forgotten to give us a plan of the battle of Sarantoporus, and by some slip the map supposed to be that of the Yenidje-Vardar conflict refers to another part of Macedonia altogether.

The Relations between the Laws of Babylonia and the Laws of the Hebrew Peoples. By the Rev. C. H. W. Johns. The Schweich Lectures, 1912. (Milford, 3s. net.)

DR. JOHNS was very happy in the choice of a subject for his Schweich Lectures. The Code of Hammurabi deservedly ranks among the most important archaeological discoveries of recent times, and probably no Assyriologist, either in this country or elsewhere, could have been found better fitted for the task indicated in the title than the author of the present volume. The difference in length between the lectures must have appeared rather striking to the audience at the British Academy, the second being longer than the first and third combined; but this disparity will have no disconcerting effect upon the reader, who can at his leisure follow the uniformly learned, thoughtful, and occasionally even sprightly, argument that is set out before him. From a survey of the great Babylonian Code, which is so far the oldest known in the world, the lecturer passes on to a consideration of both the similarities and the contrasts between it and the enactments of ancient Hebrew law; and in the third lecture an attempt is made to estimate the extent to which the Mosaic legislation may be con-

sidered indebted to the Babylonian system of laws.

Dr. Johns in one place deprecates the idea that he had any intention of giving us his own view, his professed purpose being solely to make us aware of the facts, and invite us to form our own opinion. But he does in reality much more than is promised in this pleasing kind of *modus loquendi*. "The civil law of Israel," for instance, he says,

"comes to us embedded in a mass of religious law, and prefaced by a narrative of its production, serving to connect it with its divine author. Some portion of this framework bears a strong formal likeness to the Code of Hammurabi.... Either this setting is original or it is not. If it essentially belongs to the Book of the Covenant [i.e., Ex. xx. 20-xxiii. 33]... another similarity is added to the list of arguments for dependence. If it is not original, then the Book of the Covenant, unlike the rest of the Hebrew law, was originally purely civil... and so still more like the Code of Hammurabi."

Nor does he in any way abstain from pressing home the points of evidence that favour the theory of dependence in the subsequent pages of the volume. Indeed, he has, by means of cumulative, though largely circumstantial, proof, made out a pretty strong case for the correctness of his own view of the subject; and we acknowledge with gratitude the genuine scholarly modesty which enables him to state that he "cannot claim to have said the last word on any point raised here."

In the course of his argument Dr. Johns makes a determined attack on the now fairly prevalent theory that the Amraphel of Gen. xiv. is to be identified with Hammurabi, and in a tone of half-suppressed humour he also exhibits his doubt as to the security of the position taken up by the higher critics. It does not, however, seem to us that he has achieved much success in these incidental lines of discussion. In speaking of Gen. xiv. he, for example, reminds us that "Rim-Sin and Arioach have only one letter in common, though Larsa and Ellasar have three." But the student need only turn to the latest edition of Driver's 'Book of Genesis' to find that Arioach is no longer identified with Rim-Sin, but with his brother Arad-Sin, who is supposed to have also borne the equivalent Sumerian name Eriagu or Eriaku.

As for the higher critical division of the sources of the Pentateuch, it is enough to remark that Dr. Johns has so far not provided an argument calculated to subvert that theory, and that his own view regarding the dependence of the Mosaic law on the Code of Hammurabi is perfectly compatible with the modern critical reconstruction of Pentateuchal history.

A considerable amount of interesting additional matter will be found in Dr. Johns's long—though by no means too long—Preface. Very valuable also is the Appendix containing a bibliographical survey of the literature relating to the Code of Hammurabi; and the Indexes at the end furnish another proof of the care with which the volume has been prepared for the press.

War and Lombard Street. By Hartley Withers. (Smith, Elder & Co., 3s. 6d. net.)

THE world is generally indebted to Mr. Hartley Withers for his lucid and readable accounts of the financial structure of the City, and we take up his latest volume with a confident expectation that we shall now be able to understand the meaning and effect of the various measures adopted to restore and vivify the operations of credit during the past six months. An author cannot please all his readers, and some will think that Mr. Withers might have assumed more knowledge on the part of a public educated by his former works, and devoted less space to the explanation of bills of exchange, and more to a thorough examination of the textual meaning of the various proclamations and official notices and their detailed necessity and effect; while those to whom operations of trade and exchange are unfamiliar will find difficulty in following his description of the efforts of our debtors to meet our calls on them.

The book consists of an analytical and explanatory history, in an easy and pleasant style, of the events from July 21st to December as they affected the City, together with Appendixes containing the text of the emergency Acts of Parliament, and the various Proclamations relevant to the subject. These will, perhaps, be of more permanent use than the text, both because it is always difficult to put one's hand on official documents, which are so quickly overlaid with a mass of comment, and because there will be yet more Acts and Proclamations before normal conditions are regained after the war, which will only be intelligible from close comparison with those which have preceded them.

The sequence of events was as follows: In the latter days of July Stock Exchange securities were very rapidly depreciated by enormous sales from the Continent, and the position of brokers became so insecure that the Exchange was closed on Friday, July 31st (a date not given by our author), no operations taking place on that day. The banks were alarmed, and in some cases on that day insisted on paying in notes instead of gold (a procedure characterized by Mr. Withers as futile). The Bank of England raised its Discount Rate to 10 per cent on August 1st, mainly because it was understood that permission could not be obtained from the Treasury for an irregular increase in its note issue if the rate was lower. On August 2nd a Moratorium was proclaimed for certain classes of contracts, and the Bank Holiday of August 3rd was prolonged by three days. The Currency and Bank Notes Act* was passed on August 6th, by which time part of the new currency of Treasury 1/- and 10/- notes was ready: the most definite criticism of the Government's

* It has not been generally noticed that this Act did suspend the Bank Act and allowed the Bank of England to extend its issue of notes—a provision which was not used.

arrangements is that such currency had not been prepared in advance. On August 6th also the scope of the Moratorium was extended, and it was further amended on August 12th. On August 13th notice was given that the Bank of England would discount certain classes of bills under Government guarantee. On September 3rd the Moratorium was extended for bills of exchange. On September 5th the Bank undertook to provide funds for acceptors in such a way that the operations of exchange could (it was hoped) be restored. On September 30th the final extension of the Moratorium for a month was proclaimed, and it ended on November 4th. The Stock Exchange was not reopened till January 4th.

The fundamental cause of the difficulties of foreign trade, which most of these measures were designed to overcome, was that its whole structure depends on mutual credit, as, of course, does home trade. If any group of persons call in their debts or stop making advances, the only recourse is to immediate payments in gold. Now the supply of gold in the world allows only a small margin over the quantity necessary for the normal course of trade, and even this margin could not be made immediately available for the use of quite solvent persons who owed money to individuals and companies in England. Each creditor tried to secure his own solvency by calling in debts and restricting loans, and the result was a general deadlock, in which no one could secure funds or take the necessary steps to finance the movement of goods. Without some machinery of this sort imports and exports could not be bought or sold, and the difficulty extended to foreign nations trading with each other who depend on London to finance their operations. The only way to restore trade was the paradoxical one of lending debtors the money to pay with, and it was for this purpose that the Bank of England undertook its enormous new responsibilities. It is not, however, a simple matter to adjust delicate machinery when it has been shaken rudely out of gear, and the successive new doses of credit were very slowly effective.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Withers's narrative is incomplete. It is shown how and why the arrangements of the Bank of England on September 5th were insufficient to restore the circulation of bills, but we are not told explicitly how the remaining troubles were gradually overcome, till at the present time trade has reached a state approaching equilibrium in war conditions. This is a serious defect of the book.

Mr. Withers's reflections on the strength of London as the world's banker, the lessons to be drawn from the events described, the dangers remaining, and the wisdom of the actions of the banks and the Government, will be read with interest and general agreement.

Alone in the Sleeping-Sickness Country.
By Felix Oswald. (Kegan Paul & Co.,
8s. 6d. net.)

DR. OSWALD spent two months (during the hottest part of the year) in a little-known part of East Africa, and has given a very readable account of his trip. His object was to search for remains of the recently discovered *Dinotherium Hobleyi* and other fossils; and we gather (so far as the non-specialist can form an opinion) that he was moderately successful in his quest, though he never acquired a whole *Dinotherium*, and his most interesting find (the skull of a hitherto unknown elephant) had been "bashed" by lime-burners. This record of unremitting hard work under a tropical sun—all his travelling, after he landed at Karungu, was done on foot, and he had to chisel out the more important specimens with his own hands to save them from being broken—and with an indifferent water-supply, fills one with amazement that he was not carried off by sunstroke or dysentery; but he escaped the former and survived the latter in an exemplary manner.

The country traversed was that lying to the south of the Kavirondo Gulf, which runs some thirty miles inland from the north-western corner of Lake Victoria. The narrow entrance is so effectually masked by the islands of Rusinga and Mfwanganu that Stanley sailed past it without seeing it when he circumnavigated the lake in 1875, and accordingly this inlet does not appear in the earlier maps. Homa Mountain, which is such a conspicuous object from Kisumu, forms a bold promontory, cutting the Gulf nearly in half; and in the bay of the same name, to the west of it, is the little port which was Dr. Oswald's objective. On reaching it, however, he heard of limestone deposits at Kendu, east of the promontory, and prolonged his land journey in order to reach them.

Much of this country is uninhabited, the people having been decimated by sleeping-sickness, and the survivors having removed elsewhere, and built their villages as high up on the hillsides as possible. These people (usually, for some reason which is not very clear, called "Kavirondo") are the Jaluo, a fine race, who seem to have come from the Nile Valley within comparatively recent times, and to be closely allied to the Shilluk. Dr. Oswald fully appreciates their good points; but he evidently has the knack of getting on with natives in general—even his carriers, though not free from human imperfection, do not seem to have unduly distressed him. It is true that he found the Kisii (commonly known as the "Bantu Kavirondo") less satisfactory; but he saw little of them or their country, and the principal occasion of contact—the impressing of bearers from an unwilling village—was not an auspicious one. Probably, too, there were reasons under the surface for the sullen and suspicious demeanour which he repeatedly mentions, and, had he been able to learn the inner history of the punitive raid and the murder which occasioned it (p. 136),

his opinion might have been modified. That the Kisii should be "ferocious, warlike, and aggressive" seems scarcely compatible with the poor physique and addiction to hemp-smoking ascribed to them; but it must be remembered that the writer only skirted their country, and probably never saw the best specimens of the tribe. Also "aggressiveness" is an unintelligible term apart from its context, and that context is not at present available. Dr. Oswald says "they have probably migrated westwards [north-westwards?] from the neighbourhood of Kilimanjaro"; if this is the case, it no doubt means that they were driven thence by the Masai invasion.

Dr. Oswald's remarks on the native question are very interesting, and must strike every unbiased observer as true in the main:—

"In a Protectorate like British East Africa there are always two parties: the Administration on the one hand, and the settlers on the other.... They may be aptly termed the party of long-sight and of short-sight respectively.... The settlers, for the most part, think only of their own immediate interests; the desire to get rich quickly is as keen here, under the equator, as in the world of Bourses and Stock Exchanges, and it seems difficult for the white settler in the tropics to realize that the blacks...do not exist solely to be exploited for the immediate monetary advantage of the whites, [and] that the lives and personal security of the negroes are not absolutely in the power of their white employers.... Whenever a summons is granted against a white settler for some alleged act of brutality against his black labourer, or, still more, when such acts are proved and a fine imposed, there is a violent protest in the local press, which, it must be remembered, is entirely in the hands of the white settler."

During Dr. Oswald's stay a settler was fined a few rupees for ill-using a boy in a way which resulted in permanent injury, and he adds:—

"It is now found almost impossible to get a jury of white men to convict a white man, however cold-blooded the crime which he may have committed against a negro."

Less to the point, we venture to think, are the remarks on agriculture (p. 164). "Conservative individualism" is a curious phrase to use of people whose only tenure of land is a tribal one, though, taken in its context, it is, perhaps, not so inapplicable to a state of things partly due to the isolation of villages and the breaking up of neighbourhoods through the sleeping-sickness. Certainly co-operation is known in many parts of Africa, where a whole settlement will unite to reap the crops of each member in turn. Whether elaborate machinery, as things are at present, would be a boon or otherwise is another question.

Apropos of the *mkuyu* shown in the plate opposite p. 184, it may be pointed out that these trees are more or less sacred all over Africa: there is one standing in every village *bwalo*, or "palaver-place," alike in Nyasaland and in French Guinea; and it is probably rather this fact than, as Dr. Oswald suggests, their size that has caused them to be spared in the general deforestation.

A Pilgrim's Scrip. By R. Campbell Thompson. (John Lane, 12s. 6d. net.)

A VERY modern type of pilgrim is the author of this "Scrip"—a pilgrim not of faith, but of research, the object of whose pilgrimage is to dispel illusions. Instead of Mecca or Jerusalem, his face is turned towards the site of ancient Nineveh, the great rock-tablet of Darius on the mountain-side at Behistun in Persia, the mound of Carchemish by the Euphrates, or the Hittite vestiges of Asia Minor. Instead, of beads, he uses pick and shovel for his orisons. Handmaid of Clio, as he styles himself, Mr. Campbell Thompson has endured great hardships, which he barely mentions, and has experienced adventures wild and curious, which as here set forth will recommend the service of the muse of history to those who may have thought of it contemptuously as bookworms' work:—

"He who would follow this trade, digging for the pot of gold beneath the rainbow.... will spend long days under a blazing sun or in bitter cold, a little king in Babylon, ruling his foos.... Then will he return to the dullness of steam, electricity, and policemen, tracing the vestigia which his spades have discovered for him, reading the enigmas of his hieroglyphics or comparing this and that bursten crock to publish the affinity of lost tribes. Was ever a hunt for pirates' treasure more fascinating?.... It may be that in to-morrow's expectancy of years men of science shall consider the results of Archaeology and its sister Anthropology of to-day as more important than any other contemporary research, for their evidence is transient, and not like that of Natural Science abiding."

In the present book the author is not concerned with the results of archaeology except incidentally. He treats here of the actual business of research. It makes a record of endurance and adventure well worth reading in spite of an inflated, mock-heroic style which strikes us sometimes as a thought unseemly. One is vexed by the perpetual recurrence of such words as "fossick," by "apricocks" and "maggoty-pies," and "I farewelled him"—affections which are hard to pardon in an author who has something interesting to relate, and which seem to us occasionally to obscure his erudition and real humour. The description of the excavation camp by Mosul, and again at Carchemish, is admirable. The portraits of the various Turkish magnates, Kurdish "caterans," muleteers, servants, workmen, and occasional hangers-on with whom the author had to do, are to the life. The present writer knows them every one, from "the little Abdullah, a miserable lick-spittle Christian, a pickthank of the Government, a spy and to the public eye a policeman, who loved strong drink," to "the bespectacled Wali" who came to welcome Turkish soldiers returning from war "with a speech, whereof the sections began: 'Soldiers!'" and the egregious Selim Tuma, who, after offering a house rent free to the excavators, "demanded the monstrous rent of 120*l.* a year."

Mr. Thompson's eye for the main features of a landscape makes his description

of a journey like that from Mosul to Behistun, which he calls a "dull itinerary," fascinating. At Behistun he and his colleague camped for three weeks in the near neighbourhood of a quarantine camp for cholera while employed in copying the great inscription of Darius on the cliff in order to verify and to restore the work of Henry Rawlinson, that soldier "who scaled the cliff and read the riddle" which had baffled learned doctors "while the Great White Queen was yet young on the throne of Empire." The two athletic savants, after some rock-climbing of a dizzy kind, fixed up an arrangement of ropes attached to "great marlinspikes driven deep into the grassy soil above," by which they were slung up in cradles to the very face of the "magnificent table of stone, five columns of Persian cuneiform each twelve feet high, glimmered [sic] with some lacquer, surmounted by the sculptured figure of Darius receiving his prisoners." The cradles could be raised or lowered at an order, as their work required. "So ran our work for sixteen days, collating Rawlinson's copies (O, wonderfully accurate!), taking imprints with paper, or photographing."

But Mr. Thompson is no monomaniac. He appears in these pages as a mountain-climber, a keen if seldom, by his own account, successful hunter, a fair shot, a folklorist, something of a physician, and a good deal of a naturalist; a lover, too, of open country and of human beings of the unsophisticated sort. Once, when he was hunting ibex in the rocks of Sinai, the question arose, "Was it better to spend the three days on a pilgrimage to the monastery, or further explore these fastnesses for wild goat?" He decided for the wilds, chiefly because one of the monks, "looking like a dwarf Assyrian king, with beard and hair in ringlets, long cloak and barret, had visited me in Suez, and was mightily displeasing with his offer to charge himself with the ordinance of my caravan at high cost. There is a frequent aura of nauseous repellence attaching to ostentatious Oriental Christians."

Every honest English traveller has felt the same. It was the English who put a stop to the custom—time-honoured in Old Cairo—for able-bodied Christians to line the traveller's approach to the curious old Coptic churches, holding out their hands and whining "Christiano!" with much pathos.

We notice some slips, such as "Said" for *sayyid*, "hawaja" for *khawâjâh*, and "antikhâna" for *antîkakhânah*; but the author's knowledge of colloquial Arabic in more than one country seems in general good. The same may be said for his Turkish. He seldom hazards a reflection. When he does so, that reflection sometimes savours of conventionality. Blaming the Oriental for his avarice, he forgets that the poor wretch is seldom paid enough legitimately to enable him to live without some peculation. In the experience of the present reviewer—aye, and of the Turkish Government—his habit of peculation disappears with the necessity. The author's occasional

gibes at the Turkish Constitution suggest but superficial knowledge of the Young Turk Movement. It is curious to note that he considered Turkish country-people rude who did not "give me the salute first." In many parts of the Near East it is still considered proper for an inferior to wait for his superior's notice. Thus it is possible that the men whom Mr. Thompson thought polite, because they gave him the salute first, were simply unimpressed by his appearance.

The book is provided with a map and index, and illustrated with good photographs. Even with the faults of style which we have mentioned, it is the best romance which working archaeology has yet produced.

A VARIORUM OMAR.

MR. FREDERICK H. EVANS has edited and printed privately 'Rubâiyât of Omar Khayyam: a Variorum Edition of Edward FitzGerald's Renderings into English Verse.' We wonder that, with all the attention to the cult of FitzGerald's Omar, the four editions, ranging from 1859 to 1879, have not been brought together before in one book and in full detail. Now, with all the luxury of fine type and print, and the most careful editing, fortunate readers can see at once by what changes, additions, or omissions FitzGerald's poem reached its final form. Many readers have bought versions with no idea that they do not represent the latest considered decisions of the translator. Publishers are not too scrupulous in explanations where copyright bars the way; yet it is unfair to artists like Tennyson and FitzGerald to give any version but that of their final choice without a distinct statement of its subsequent alteration. Revision lasting over a period of twenty years seems a folly nowadays. Have not our novelists produced in that time over forty books which they expect to be seriously treated?

The two great contemporary masters of style, Tennyson and FitzGerald, were restless in their pursuit of perfection, and some of their alterations seem mere pettiness—a concession to that unending search after verbal magic which implies a nature of more distinction than strength. Tennyson felt his excessive tendency that way, for his *Will Waterproof* entreats the Muse

To make me write my random rhymes,
Ere they be half-forgotten;
Nor add and alter, many times,
Till all be ripe and rotten.

Still, the modifications of FitzGerald, and particularly the omissions, are highly significant for the student of style, and, set side by side in a single page, his four issues are of great interest. The final one is, we think, triumphant in its simplicity and strength, and a tribute to the admirable taste of FitzGerald. The poem is his mainly, and modern investigation has left the personality of Omar more obscure than it was thought to be, telling us that the quatrains are, like the work of most

wise translators, paraphrases, and represent a Persian anthology rather than a single poet. To FitzGerald himself is due the tremendous

Man's forgiveness give—and take,

which appears alike in all the editions. The differences elsewhere between 1859 and 1879 are considerable, and often resolve themselves into the simplification of lines which were too heavily laden with emphasis and thought. The final "let the Dervish flout" in LXXVI. is less pedantic than "the Sufi" of the first issue, especially with the reference to howling in the last line. The "single Alif," an essential point in Persian mysticism, does not figure in the first edition of the 'Rubaiyat.' The stanza which images men as "helpless Pieces of the Game He plays" has, in all the editions but the first, Hither and thither moves, and checks, and slays, instead of "mates, and slays," an obvious improvement.

LVII. reads in the Second Edition :—

Ah, but my Computations, People say,
Have squared the Year to human compass, eh ?
If so, by striking from the Calendar
Unborn To-morrow, and dead Yesterday,

which sounds strangely unfamiliar, if not perverse.

The Second Edition, however, contains some excellent stanzas which appear in it alone, such as

Nay, but for terror of his wrathful Face,
I swear I will not call Injustice Grace ;
Not one Good Fellow of the Tavern but
Would kick so poor a Coward from the place.

The Third Edition is not so important in distinctive renderings; yet there is one in XLVII., where the line of the Second,

As much as Ocean of a pebble-cast,
becomes

As the SEV'N SEAS should heed a pebble-cast,
which disappears again in the Fourth :—

As the Sea's self should heed a pebble-cast.

Everybody has heard of the "Seven Seas" now; and may not this reference to them in capitals have supplied a famous title? Mr. Kipling parodied the 'Rubaiyat' in India.

Hitherto it has been necessary to refer to several books—and these often not accessible, as the reviewer has found—to ascertain at once FitzGerald's true text amid a host of variants, aided to-day by persistent misquotation. In the reprints, too, slips have crept in, and Mr. Evans has found it necessary to "print from the texts of the actual issues of the four original editions in the British Museum." Now all is made easy, the final version heading the page, and Mr. Evans has added the delight of a form worthy of the classic which slowly ripened to perfection in the leisurely art of the old solitary. We have called his readers fortunate, for the edition is limited, and not many copies are now, we believe, to be had. Those who wish for one should apply to Mr. Evans at 32, Rosemont Road, Acton, W.

The Miracles of the New Testament : being the Moorhouse Lectures for 1914, delivered in S. Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne. By Arthur C. Headlam. (John Murray, 6s. net.)

In these lectures Dr. Headlam deals with objections to the idea of miracles, and seeks to show that the evidence for the New Testament miracles is valid. He does not furnish a definition of a miracle, but holds, as did Archbishop Trench, that it is unfortunate that the word habitually used in English should be one that emphasizes the abnormal character of the events without any accompanying spiritual and ethical associations. It is shown, too, that neither St. Augustine nor St. Thomas Aquinas would have anything to do with a definition of a miracle as a violation of the order of Nature. An *obiter dictum* may be quoted which has special interest in present circumstances.

"During the nineteenth century [Dr. Headlam says] all the developments of rationalism had their origin in Germany, and the English liberal theologians have confined themselves to the task of copying German criticism—generally just about the time when its inadequacy has been discovered."

Another of Dr. Headlam's sayings may be repeated, which suggests that he desires to be the champion of orthodoxy. He asserts that many orthodox theologians probably represent more than any other people the spirit of fair research, since many of them have passed through a period of disbelief, some of them have been converted even against their will, and all of them have felt that in a matter of such importance they must be true to their rational convictions. Yet, though he himself reaches orthodox conclusions, he is not regardless of difficulties, and generally his arguments are either reasoned contentions in favour of the possibility of miracles, or plausible declarations on behalf of certain recorded miracles. Since a miracle is generally defined as a violation of the laws of Nature, Dr. Headlam very properly examines the expression "law of Nature," and he finds that it is but a generalization in which we sum up our knowledge of natural things. If a law is at most a generalization, it follows that it is absurd to say of an event that it is a violation of a law of Nature, and therefore impossible. Further, there is the other deduction that, as far as science goes, necessity in Nature is neither proved nor provable. The uniformity of Nature, Dr. Headlam argues, does not involve necessity, and he affirms that there is nothing in the uniformity of Nature "to prevent anything happening which is contrary to ordinary experience." Things do so happen, he goes on to say,

"and at different periods in the history of the world they have done so, in a very remarkable manner; nor does any conception of uniformity take away the possibility of some unknown cause operating in the world."

The uniformity of Nature merely means that like causes produce like effects, and a miracle implies that some new cause is in operation. The argument is that in

Nature there is nothing we call necessity to prevent the interruption of uniformity by the introduction of a new operative cause.

In his third lecture Dr. Headlam turns to metaphysical explanations of the universe, and from sensationalism, materialism, and pantheism passes to the philosophy of the Absolute. He does not suppose that Mr. Bradley would agree with the argument of these lectures, but is sure that he would condemn all theories, whether scientific, pseudo-scientific, or metaphysical, which would assert on a priori grounds that miracles are impossible. Bergson's philosophy is claimed as giving support to the contention that our intellectual conceptions of Nature do not constitute or correspond with the whole of reality, but only formulate a particular knowledge which we can grasp at the moment.

Praise is due to Dr. Headlam for his defence of the thesis that there is no a priori reason for not believing in miracles. Some of his arguments, on the other hand, in support of recorded miracles are not sufficiently strong to command acceptance. We are told that, when Christianity was first preached, it had not the authority of centuries, and people might say that a clear indication of God's purpose was necessary; and we are told, further, that the popular mind has always held that it is a miracle that witnesses to the immediate presence and work of God. It is urged that the progress of Christianity was helped by belief in miracles, and the question is asked,

"If we believe that Christianity is in any way true, and accept the fact of God's revelation through Christ, can we really believe that God would allow the belief in Christianity to grow up based on what were illusions?"

The question is stated in very indefinite terms; but, apart from any such objection, no man would be quick to answer it who knows how long this or that error has been accepted as a truth both in and outside the Church.

As a preliminary to the examination of the New Testament miracles, Dr. Headlam gives a short review of the results of criticism in regard to the Gospels. He speaks as one intimately acquainted with "Q." In explanation of the silence of that document, whatever it was, regarding the Passion, he informs us that the object of the work was to collect discourses of our Lord; and he does not hesitate to state, in reference to the absence of the Passion narrative and of narrative generally, that in the Early Church "they undoubtedly already possessed some book which contained such information."

In the examination of the evidence for miracles the story of the Temptation is the first to be treated, and it is worthy of note that the historical character of the narrative is not defended. In all probability, Dr. Headlam says, "the story is a purely symbolical representation of the temptations to which our Lord was exposed"; and while he holds that the story must have come from

Jesus, who was conscious of the possession of supernatural powers, he does not explain why the story is set as an historical event in the Gospel narrative. For Dr. Headlam the writers of the Gospels are competent narrators who record events within their own experience, or for which they have valid evidence, and he trusts them. He cannot examine in detail the different miracles; but in his judgment the writers of the Gospels are authorities, and he accepts their narratives. He admits, however, that there is a difficulty in regard to the miracle of the Virgin Birth. It differs, he says, from that of the Resurrection. The testimony for it is not so good, and it never had the same evidential value for Christianity. The strange admission is made that

"we believe it not for the particular evidence in its favour, but because it comes to us as part of the Christian tradition, and harmonizes with that tradition."

The story is taken as one of "the simple Gospel narratives"; and Dr. Headlam does "not think it likely that such prominent parts of the Gospel would be untrue," nor does he see any particular grounds for thinking that they are. After stating that the Incarnation is a miracle so stupendous as almost to be impossible for us to realize, he goes on to say that "the additional fact that this event took place through the Virgin Birth makes little further demand upon our faith," and to maintain that, as the miracle has been one of the greatest inspirations of Christian art, and one of the present influences on Christian life, the Church has wisely retained it in her creed.

Dr. Headlam frankly confesses that he does not feel altogether able to satisfy himself about the story of the Gadarene swine, though he puts forward the very ineffective plea that, as there will always be some things we cannot understand, that is no reason why we should allow particular difficulties to overthrow a belief founded on a substantial basis. "Nor should we," he says, "be anxious to accept inadequate explanations, but rather we should learn to exercise in certain things suspension of judgment."

A word is said in regard to ecclesiastical miracles. Very properly it is maintained that it is not necessary to make a sharp distinction between the time of our Lord and other periods in the Christian Church. It is admitted that, for a large number of the miracles of the Church, the evidence is poor and unsatisfactory, and the cautious and prudent advice is given that in many cases we should exercise some sort of suspension of judgment. "What I would ask," Dr. Headlam says with marked decision, "is that the possibility of miracles should not be ruled out." This request and the reasons for it create the value of this book. Some of the arguments in favour of the New Testament miracles reveal Dr. Headlam's feelings rather than give evidence of his logic, with the result that many of the readers of his book will exercise, in regard to these miracles, "some sort of suspension of judgment."

Devant la Douleur : Souvenirs des Milieux Littéraires, Politiques, Artistiques et Médicaux de 1880 à 1905. Par Léon Daudet. (Paris, Nouvelle Librairie Nationale, 3fr. 50.)

THE son of the author of 'Sapho' now gives us a second volume of his Memoirs, in which there is more than an echo of his 'Morticoles.' He writes as a doctor, and there is the same disagreeable note in his remarks about the medical profession. If he previously lifted the veil which covered what he alleges to be the practice of some members of the body in which he was trained, he has now completely torn it aside. His pictures of work in Paris hospitals are terrible, but we do not think that the middle of a war in which French surgeons are doing great things is a moment for an attack on doctors.

The volume tells us much of Charcot and other celebrated physicians, but the general public will be relieved when M. Daudet leaves medicine and speaks of Zola, Maupassant, Dumas fils, Clemenceau, and others whose writings are familiar in this country. Some of the stories about Maupassant are amusing, but it might have been in better taste to leave them untold. M. Daudet's view of Zola may be gathered from the following extract:—

"Pour Zola, plus une chose est sale, plus elle est saine. Il a les larmes aux yeux quand il décrit le fumier, cette genèse; il se lave dans l'égout avec délices et considère comme d'infâmes hypocrites et des saligauds tous ceux qui préfèrent d'autres ablations."

Throughout his pages most readers will feel that M. Léon Daudet is too much inclined to say bitter things of the people of whom he writes. His own old master, Prof. Potain, is one of the few who escape, and there are many touching tales of the kindness of this well-known doctor, who would often press into the hand of a poor patient a 500-franc note, and then escape "à grandes enjambées, comme un voleur, sans écouter les remerciements." But of a famous art critic M. Daudet says that he was like "un grand chat au poil frisé, aux yeux langoureux, au miaulement flatteur," and that he was a "collectionneur de japoneries et de calomnies." Waldeck-Rousseau, mentioned as Gambetta's friend, is credited with "yeux de poisson mort," and to M. Daudet always appeared to be an "imbécile."

The author has in his time met many great men, but, to judge by his writings, he has seen only their weak points. If he saw the better side of them, he has not troubled to mention it; and when he writes of Renan at a dinner party, it is to say that he was "ruisselant de condescendance et de sauce." At the same party it is remarked that Renan "se fichait avec délices de tout ce monde qu'il méprisait, mais où il trouvait, avec l'encens, le boire et le couvert."

There are more amusing things, of which some are attributed to Bismarck. After the war of 1870 he is reported to have said to the Italian ambassador, "Pourquoi voulez-vous acquérir un territoire, puisque vous n'avez pas perdu de bataille?" Of

a Bavarian diplomat he said: "Il est quelque chose d'intermédiaire entre l'Autrichien et l'homme." A French ambassador he hit off thus: "Vous le reconnaîtrez à ce signe qu'il ne sait pas un mot de la langue du pays auprès duquel il est accrédité"; and the wiles of another diplomatist were to be met in this way: "Il ne faut pas l'écouter. Il faut le regarder dans les yeux."

The book is also noticed independently in our number of to-day by a correspondent who writes from Paris.

Behind the Scenes in the Terror. By Hector Fleischmann. (Greening & Co., 12s. 6d. net.)

IN this volume M. Hector Fleischmann has put together an interesting miscellany of the French Revolution, much of which will be new to the general reader. Among the less familiar of the illustrations the Death Mask of Robespierre, a head of Rouget de Lisle, and the vignette representing Père Duchesne may be noted. Mr. Gilbert Cannan's translation is good, and the notes are accurate and well informed. The author betrays some bias in favour of Robespierre and Marat, and against the Girondins, but is generally fair enough. We notice incidentally that he accepts the pretension of Naundorff to have been the real Louis XVII.

One of the most considerable sections of the book is concerned with the records of the Paris prisons—St. Pélagie, the Conciergerie, the Luxembourg, and certain minor houses of detention. From the contemporary 'Almanach des Prisons' we get an anecdote of a grocer named Cortey being rebuked by the Marquis de Pons for blowing kisses to the Princess of Monaco, his fellow-captive in St. Pélagie, the Marquis observing: "It is not astonishing they want to guillotine you with us, since you treat us as an equal."

From the same source are drawn notable illustrations of life in the Conciergerie, which is described as the most unpleasant of the prisons. Above its "bolts, gratings, groans, rags, insupportable stench, poisonous air, and drunken gaolers" were fashionable shops. One of its features was the old turnkey, who from an armchair within the wicket would call the warders' attention to doubtful passers in or out with his "Allumez le miston," prison slang for "Keep an eye on that person."

Those who occupied beds had to pay for them—the rest had only straw—and the prices were such that the Conciergerie was "the first lodging-house in Paris." Strange relations of the prison pranks in cell No. 13 are culled from Riouffe's 'Mémoires,' as also of the last days of the Girondin leaders in another part of the building; and the Comte de Beugnot supplies an account of the infirmary, which resembled "the palaces of hell which you see at the Opera," and was served by a doctor who gave twenty-two minutes to forty patients, and often failed to notice a change of personality among them caused by death. The last nights of Marie Antoin-

ette and Fouquier-Tinville passed in this prison are also described in detail. Danton and his friends were committed to the Luxembourg, and afterwards to the Conciergerie; but more novel, perhaps, than the particulars given of their last days are Fleury's story of the Madelonnettes, where the members of the Comédie Française were confined, and Philippe Coittant's notes about this prison and that of the Port Libre. The custodian of the former was exceptionally humane, but the prison was the unhealthiest in Paris.

The 'Notes on Maximilien de Robespierre' include some curious details of his early life. Among the late Paul Dablin's collections were found some old tailor's bills of the composer of the 'Marseillaise,' showing that his toilet was "quite fashionable and elegant," though the Revolutionary hymn exhausted his muse.

M. Fleischmann is at pains to demolish several Revolutionary myths, such as the worst of the barbarities supposed to have been perpetrated on the Princesse de Lamballe, and the legend of the glass of human blood said to have been swallowed by Madame de Sombreuil to save her father's life. The source of the latter is traced to a publication of 1801, nine years after the event. The discrediting of the inscription on the walls of the Carmelites bearing the names of Madame Tallien, Joséphine de Beauharnais, and the Duchesse d'Aiguillon is scarcely so conclusive. Of the first of the supposed signatories the author retails an anecdote given to him by M. Henry Houssaye, who had it from her son, Dr. Cabarrus. It tells how the last-named, a year before her death, took his mother, now Princesse de Chimay, to a Revolutionary drama played at "one of the Boulevard theatres," when the former Madame Tallien fainted at the sight of a too realistic representative of Robespierre.

A substantial portion of the volume is devoted to "the Tragedy" of Marat, "the People's Friend." From Fabre d'Eglantine's ingenious portrait and the curious autobiographical fragment which together form its staple the main impression we get is one of colossal vanity, enshrined in a narrow but strong intellect. Charlotte Corday was certainly not concerned with logic when she slew the homicidal maniac, whom we cannot follow the author in admiring, despite his alleged humanitarian impulses and sensitive nature. But the persecuted "widow" and the sister who resembled him so strongly are pitiful figures enough.

An instance of the ill-feeling existing among the Jacobins in exile occurs in the sketch of David the painter, where Vadier and Chazal are reported as each expressing his regret that he had not had the other executed! Hébert, the monstrous "Père Duchesne," is scarcely to be numbered among 'Forgotten Figures,' though, like Fouché, Fouquier-Tinville, and Lebon, he may be an example of domestic amiability contrasted with political ferocity.

The Auxilia of the Roman Imperial Army.
By G. L. Cheesman. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 5s. net.)

In this clear and careful monograph Mr. Cheesman supplies an account of what may be called the inferior ranks of the Roman Army. The old citizen army of legions in time became inadequate, and was unsuitable for the conquest and the defence of a transmarine empire, so the more or less subject races assumed a gradually increasing importance. According to Mr. Cheesman, we must credit the Emperor Augustus with large reforms and the new organization of the Imperial Army, and it was towards the end of his life that the duty of keeping the vast Empire safe, and not extending it, became the usual Imperial policy. Then followed the question whether a frontier set of garrisons were sufficient, or whether there must also be a striking force far more mobile, and able to maintain an offensive war.

This handy volume shows how the permanent garrisons of soldiers, who married and settled on the frontiers, and never expected to be called to Rome, became a danger. For these outlying legions would not allow the Praetorian Guard, or household troops, to assume the privilege of giving the Empire to their nominee, so that in the famous Civil War of 68-9 A.D. we find four leaders—Galba, Otho, Vitellius, and Vespasian—contesting the Empire at the head of their respective armies, with little regard to the Senate and popular assembly at Rome.

All these general questions are well handled by our author, but when we come to details it is surprising to find how little and vague is our knowledge of pay, rations, and internal control. From the second century on there are *diplomata* and inscriptions which are gathered in two careful appendixes; but we remember that Prof. Nicole of Geneva published some years ago a large Latin papyrus with regimental details which does not appear in this book.

While giving the author our sincere thanks, we commend him specially for having made a rather dry subject interesting to all who come to inquire how the huge Roman Empire was kept together so long and so well in days when locomotion was, to our ideas, very slow, and news from remote provinces took a long time to reach Rome. But our ancestors in the eighteenth century held such an empire without steamers or railways.

In the present day something might have been said to define the phrase "a mercenary army." This is a common phrase of the Germans regarding our troops, because the private soldier enlists voluntarily and for pay. German officers also get pay. But the German *Söldner-Heer* has not the same flavour as the translation of it, for the Germans have no word for *mercenary* in the moral sense—a curious want in their language. Of course, an army of citizens enlisting voluntarily, though paid, is a very different thing from a collection of strangers who serve only for pay.

FICTION.

Pelle the Conqueror.—II. Apprenticeship.
By Martin Andersen Nexø. Translated from the Danish by Bernard Miall. (Sidgwick & Jackson, 6s.)

PART I. of 'Pelle the Conqueror' (which was reviewed by *The Athenæum* on June 28th, 1913, p. 696) dealt with the boyhood of the labourer's child on a farm in Bornholm until, at the age of 14, he found the life too restricted, and tumbled out of the nest to seek adventure in the nearest town.

Each of the four parts of the book professes to be complete, but they gain by being read consecutively. The herd-boy knew no trade which would win him a living in the town, but "he had no intention of allowing anything whatever to set a limit to his journeying. Perhaps if he had no luck in the town he would go to sea." Nothing was further from his mind than to embrace the humble calling of a shoemaker; but a first encounter with the life of the town depressed and numbed him, and he allowed himself to be led to the shoemaker's workshop. Part II. deals with his apprenticeship, and leaves him, after various phases of exultation and depression, setting forth a second time to conquer the world.

The author draws on his own varied experiences of life, and brings the same detailed and intimate knowledge to bear on this subject as he did on the farm life of the earlier part. There is an honesty in the rather rugged style which hints of many autobiographical incidents regarded in retrospect; and the carefully considered studies of some of the characters, notably of the consumptive master-shoemaker, give the impression of being portraits of dear friends a little idealized by distance. The sketch of the wandering shoemaker who flashes like a meteor into the dreary shop, stirs them all to fevered endeavours, makes a pair of fairy bridal shoes, and vanishes, is a brilliant interlude. The translator occasionally sacrifices style to literalness, but on the whole the rendering is adequate, if a little jerky.

The Young Man Absalom. By E. Charles Vivian. (Chapman & Hall, 6s.)

We wish the young man of the title commanded from us in greater measure the admiration which the author appears to regard as his due. For one thing, he showed a curious sense of honour in saying to a wife ill things of her husband, and so we did not feel so outraged as, no doubt, we ought to have done when the husband sought to retaliate by the suggestion of a liaison. Again, for one whose sympathies were with manual workers, the young man required a lot of urging to live up to his ideals. His father, from whom he parted in rather a priggish manner, showed a clearer head and more determination in maintaining his feudal position towards the workmen.

If the problems of the divisions separating capital and labour were generally so simple as those touched on here, there

would be far more reason to hope for an early settlement. Still, in a broad way, the author "gets there," and his characterization of the girl wasting her life in modern "charity" is good, as is also his scathing denunciation of a certain type of country parson. Nor does Mr. Vivian fail to show appreciation of real merit, whether it approximates to his own views or not. Altogether, the novel may start more than one general reader on investigation as to how the greater number of his fellows live—a more useful purpose than the attraction of social experts. More care in composition would have improved the book.

The Palace of Darkened Windows. By Mary Hastings Bradley. (Appleton & Co., 6s.)

THE heroine of this story, an American girl invested with all the charms that fiction can supply for such cases, is on a visit to Cairo and Egypt generally: despising all advice, local and otherwise, as to the conventions to be observed and the dangers to be avoided in relation to natives of the Near East, however noble they may be or seem, she is entrapped and abducted by a bold, bad Turkish officer. Naturally, she is rescued after many adventures, and, equally naturally, she marries her rescuer; villainy is confounded and virtue rewarded in the most approved style. The book is on the whole a better piece of work than might be expected; the adventures are sufficiently realistic for most readers, though we think the author would have done better if she had chosen the reign of Ismail Pasha for her period. The Cairo Secret Police Service of to-day is more efficient than most people suppose, and the average Anglo-Egyptian official is by no means so sceptical about strange stories as the author would lead us to think; in fact, the ingenuity with which the Turkish officer in this story "covers his tracks" is surprising; and we doubt if he would have been so successful in actual life.

The author has a good knowledge of the local colour and conditions, and we suggest that, if she attempts further fiction in this particular field, there are a few real Cairo stories which might be worked up with signal success.

The Mutiny of the Elsinore. By Jack London. (Mills & Boon, 6s.)

JACK LONDON has nothing to do with ordinary people; he deals with the abnormal, the super-man, the super-woman, and the super-beast. His characters are above the normal stature of the ordinary human being or immeasurably below it. He has admiration only for the virile and the full-blooded; the weak must go to the wall, and accidents usually only spoken of with a shudder, as well as murder and mutiny on the high seas, he can write of as everyday matters. This extravagance of style, too, is deliberate. His hero, who begins the eventful voyage as a land-lubber and a somewhat world-weary philosopher, and ends as a

super-man with ability to quell a mutiny and manœuvre a large sailing ship safely through the treacherous waters of the Pacific, writes the book in the form of a log, and states very early in it: "Another thing I notice is my excessive use of superlatives. But then everything on board the Elsinore is superlative."

There is no echo of the war in the book, but the insistence on the supremacy of the blond, and on Nietzsche's text, "Be hard; be hard," is curious.

The author is too prolific a writer not to grow careless in style; but his descriptions of weather are wonderful, and we can almost hear the wind in the rigging. Some nauseous details of the bestial cruelty of the sailors towards a captured shark might well have been omitted.

"*Through the Ages Beloved.*" By H. Grahame Richards. (Hutchinson & Co., 6s.)

ALTHOUGH the hero of this romance of modern Japan has heard the clash of armies, and himself taken part in the Russo-Japanese War, he remains essentially a scholar and a persistent student of the occult. A vision of danger threatening his beloved leads him to the ruins of an ancient city overwhelmed by an earthquake 900 years before, and here he relives his former life. The transition between his two states, chaps. viii. and ix., is too abrupt: the former leaves the modern hero sitting among the ruins awaiting revelation, and the latter, without a word of explanation, transports him back 900 years; we have to wait for a postscript to learn that he fell into a trance.

The book is full of colour and vivid description, and contains a minutely studied picture of the customs and superstitions of ancient Japan, the rules of the Samurai, and the pigmy efforts of primitive engineers to foil the convulsions of nature.

Wings of Wax. By Yelva Burnett. (Methuen & Co., 6s.)

'WINGS OF WAX' is a powerful piece of writing, but lacks unity as a novel. The chief theme is the marriage of an idealistic and somewhat priggish girl with a drunkard, and her failure to reform him because she only brought principles instead of sympathy to help her in the task; but in addition to this the book contains at least three other themes, crossing and sometimes woven into the first, but not essentially part of it, and each containing sufficient material for a novel. The stage is overcrowded, and the tragedy too unrelieved.

The same faults are apparent in the style; the author has some descriptive power and a wealth of imagery, but her work is overloaded with figures of speech and adjectives. The book is, however, full of good things and dramatic situations, and with more careful attention to construction and a slight leaven of humour the author should be able to write a notable novel.

His Love or his Life. By Richard Marsh. (Chatto & Windus, 6s.)

A MAN of many misfortunes is the good-humoured hero of this melodramatic tale. Even the elementary rules of English justice are ignored when baseless charges are brought against him. He is sentenced to two years' imprisonment for misappropriating trust funds which never existed, the prosecution being secretly contrived by his amorous ward, who entertains the agreeable, but mistaken belief that a period of seclusion will make his heart grow fonder. Hardly is he released from Canterbury Gaol, where, notwithstanding his exemplary conduct, not a day of his sentence is remitted, when a greater calamity befalls him. A wrecked motor-car is found near his lonely house, and the battered body of the dead owner—it is, of course, that of the unscrupulous magistrate who had sent him to prison—is discovered in one of the bedrooms. Apart from the utter inadequacy of the evidence, the trial presents some curious features: the coroner's inquest is omitted, and the prisoner is afforded no opportunity of pleading "guilty" or "not guilty." George Eliot did not disdain assistance in the construction of the legal problem in 'Felix Holt'; perhaps Mr. Marsh recognized that this story was impossible without its anachronisms. If the long-suffering hero had not been convicted, the girl, "more than half American," whom he had rescued from a burning house, would have been prevented from making her strenuous efforts to save his life, and his revengeful ward would have been unable to explain in the nick of time how she was responsible for the magistrate's death.

The Women We Marry. By Arthur Standwood Pier. (Werner Laurie, 6s.)

THE title indicates the vulnerable point in this book: it is obviously written from a man's point of view.

The story deals with two young couples—first their respective betrothals, and then their gradual moulding of a happy or unhappy married life. It is interesting, and told in a fluent clear style. The two husbands are well drawn and convincing. So are the two wives—from a male standpoint. It would be instructive to read the same story written by a clever woman not fettered by a desire to conform to a conventional notion of woman's sphere in life.

Letters of the Past. By Helen Colebrooke. (John Murray, 6s.)

It is pleasing to find that the "fetters of the past" were not strong enough to bind the heroine of this story for her lifetime. She is a woman worthy of attention, capable, intellectual, and of warm sensibilities, while her share in the "past" was blameless, and at times commendable. The story is told simply, without undue straining after "situations." The characters are natural, and in the diverse types they represent show the wide range of the author's sympathies.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

PROF. SWEETE'S *Introduction to the Old Testament in Greek* has been revised by Mr. Richard Rusden Ottley (Cambridge University Press, 7s. 6d. net). Fourteen years have elapsed since the Professor wrote the Preface to the first edition, and in the present issue he explains that Mr. Ottley has left intact the form of the Introduction, while endeavouring to bring the contents up to the present state of knowledge. The text has been carefully revised, certain paragraphs have been rewritten, a large number of notes have been added, and the bibliographical lists that follow each chapter have been expanded. The first edition showed the hand of a most learned scholar, and the character of this one is in no wise changed. The book claims to be but an Introduction, yet there are three parts with six chapters in each. The first part contains the history of the Greek Old Testament and of its transmission, and deals with such subjects as the Alexandrian Greek Version, later Greek Versions, and the manuscripts of the Septuagint. The second part, 'The Contents of the Alexandrian Old Testament,' contains chapters on Books of the Hebrew Canon, Books not included in the Hebrew Canon, and the Greek of the Septuagint. In the third part we have disquisitions on the literary use, value, and textual condition of the Greek Old Testament; and among the subjects treated are the quotations from the Septuagint in the New Testament, the Greek Versions as aids to Biblical study, and the influence of the Septuagint on Christian literature.

The well-known story of the origin of the Septuagint is considered in the chapter on the Alexandrian Greek Version, and therefore attention is given to the letter entitled 'Ἀριστέας Φλοκράτει'. We are told that from the second century A.D. the letter is quoted or its contents are summarized by the Fathers of the Church, who in general receive the story without suspicion, and add certain fresh particulars. It is interesting to note that doubts as to the genuineness of the letter were first expressed by Ludovicus de Vives in a commentary on Augustine's 'De Civitate Dei,' published in 1522, and by Joseph Scaliger; and further, that while Ussher and Voss defended the letter, its claim to be a work of the time of Philadelphus was demolished by Humphry Hody, Professor of Greek at Oxford (1698-1706). An Appendix to this book, furnished by Mr. H. St. J. Thackeray, contains the text of the letter of Aristaeas, to which an introduction and notes are added. Every scholar will give high praise to Mr. Thackeray's work. Dr. Swete warns us that, though the story as Aristaeas tells it is doubtless a romance, it must not be inferred that it has no historical basis. Certain statements are especially worthy of investigation, viz., that the translation of the Law was made in the time of Philadelphus; that it was undertaken at the King's desire, and was intended for the royal library; that the translators, having with them Hebrew rolls, were brought from Jerusalem; and that their rendering was welcomed by Jews and Greeks.

Dr. Swete tells us that no thorough treatment of the Greek idiom of the LXX. is known to exist. He says, too, that a separate grammar of the Greek Old Testament has long been a real want, and that an attempt should now be made to supply it. A lexicon was planned in 1895 by a Cambridge Committee, but for the present the work is suspended. There are wide fields for the labour of scholars, and doubtless this want

will yet be supplied. The labourers, however they may be, will do well if they show anything like the skill which Dr. Swete has used in the preparation of this Introduction.

MR. KIPLING's articles, reprinted as *The New Army in Training* (6d. net), must have been read by many when they appeared in *The Daily Telegraph*, but Messrs. Macmillan have done well to reproduce them in a booklet. Mr. Kipling gives a good bird's-eye view of the whole, lit up here and there with the vivid words and phrases in which he is an adept. The Scots, for example, are shown in all their deadly earnestness of "Calvinistic self-criticism," as are the Canadians, independent, even intolerant, but learning what endless forethought and care are required for the individual soldier "when he is in bulk." Naturally the author does full honour to his well-loved Indians, ready (for all their pride of race and caste) to overlook much in this "war of our Raj"—"everybody's war," as they say in the bazaars. There is a vivid sketch of the Territorials "from Bolton way," and of the grim enthusiasm of the Bolton magnates who provide with few words all that any battalion chooses to ask for, and more. Mr. Kipling sees in general the spirit of thoroughness that inspires the "New Army," in which he surely finds reminiscence of his own "Army of a Dream." He also sees their sense of humour, "because, for all our long faces, we are the only genuinely humorous race on earth." This same humour has before now entrapped the alien; but its great use now is that it softens many asperities, and explains much seeming inconsistency; above all, it drives home the great maxim that "there are no excuses in the Service"—a fact that Mr. Kipling has pointed out before, notably in 'The Bridge-Builders.'

AT a moment when our "contemptible little army" has grown to well over two millions (apart from those serving in India), it would be impossible for any book of reference to be absolutely accurate in such matters as the military rank to which scores of members of Parliament are entitled. As we turn through Debrett's *House of Commons and the Judicial Bench*, edited by Mr. Arthur Heslridge (Dean & Son, 7s. 6d. net), we find that the proper title is accorded to many who have recently taken commissions; but in other cases there is no note of the fact that certain M.P.'s, with no previous military experience, have at one step become majors or even colonels. We see from 'Debrett' that the average age of members of Parliament is over 50, and that quite one-fourth of them hold commissions in the Army or Navy.

In spite of these new difficulties, the book is almost as up to date as possible, though, of course, it could not chronicle the most recent changes in the Government. We have checked the contents with care, and have discovered no real mistakes.

The coats of arms, which are a pleasant feature of the volume, are produced in varying styles. Some are excellent, a few are poor, and others are drawn on too large a scale; while here and there it is difficult to read the mottoes. There is one member of the House of Commons who remains a puzzle to editors of books of reference, for none of them states when he was born and married.

The Kasidah of Hâjî Abdû el Yezdi (Hutchinson, 5s. net) is a reprint of Burton's well-known poem, which first appeared in 1880, with a Foreword by Mr. Roger Ingpen, and an Appendix containing the author's original notes.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Dhalla (Manekji Nusservanji), ZOROASTRIAN THEOLOGY, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day, 10/- net. Luzac

A history of the religious beliefs prevalent in the Parsi community from pre-Gothic to present times.

Law (Prof. Robert), THE EMOTIONS OF JESUS, "Short Course Series," 2/- net. Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark

Includes short studies on Christ's compassion for the suffering and the sinful, His anger, joy, and wonder.

Mackintosh (Robert), ALBRECHT RITSCHL AND HIS SCHOOL, 7/6 net. Chapman & Hall

A study of the life and teaching of the great theologian.

POETRY.

Rhoades (James), WORDS BY THE WAYSIDE, 3/6 net. Chapman & Hall

A collection of verses on miscellaneous subjects, including a series on the South African War, 'Coronation Ode, 1902,' and 'The Charge of the 9th Lancers, August 24th, 1914.'

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

India, Publications of the Department of Education, JANUARY, 1911—AUGUST, 1914, 3d.

Calcutta, Superintendent of Govt. Printing

A summary of the publications of the Indian Department of Education.

Librarian and Book World, 6d. net. Stanley Paul

The February number contains an article on 'Pantomimes, Folk-Lore, Fairy Tales, and Dramatic Versions.'

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Cromer (Earl of), ABBAS II., 2/6 net. Macmillan

A study of the government of Egypt under the Khedivate of Abbas II.

Morris (H. N.), FLAXMAN, BLAKE, COLE RIDGE, AND OTHER MEN OF GENIUS INFLUENCED BY SWEDENBORG, 2/6 New-Church Press

A simple account of the life and work of some eminent men who were influenced by the writings of Swedenborg and Flaxman's 'Knight of the Blazing Cross.'

Nivedita (Sister), FOOTFALLS OF INDIAN HISTORY, 7/6 net. Longmans

Studies of India, her cities and religions.

Report of the Work of the Public Archives for the Year 1913, 15 cents. Ottawa, J. de L. Taché

Among the Canadian documents published are the public letters between the years 1801-24 found in the Neilson Collection.

Spencer Papers, 1794-1801, Vol. II., 12/6

Navy Records Society

The private papers of George, second Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty 1794-1801, edited by Mr. Julian S. Corbett.

Steele (Major-General S. B.), FORTY YEARS IN CANADA, 16/- net. Jenkins

Reminiscences of the great North-West, with some account of the author's services in South Africa.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Bruce (G. J.), BRAZIL AND THE BRAZILIANS, 7/6 net. Methuen

The author made a fourteen months' tour through Brazil, and describes its history, natural features, social life, national industries and resources, &c. The volume is illustrated with photographs.

Fraser (Mr. and Mrs. Hugh), SEVEN YEARS ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE, 12/6 net. Laurie

Reminiscences of life in Washington State.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Addison (Joseph), ESSAYS, 2 vols., 8/- net. Macmillan

Selected and edited, with a Preface and notes, by Sir James George Frazer.

Howe (P. P.), BERNARD SHAW: A CRITICAL STUDY, 7/6 net. Secker

The volume contains an 'Introduction in Defiance of Posterity,' and chapters entitled 'Economics,' 'Aesthetics,' 'Dramatics,' and 'The Secret in the Poet's Heart.' A Bibliography is added.

Walker (Prof. H.), THE ENGLISH ESSAY AND ESSAYISTS, 5/- net. Dent

A history of the origin and development of the essay in the series "Channels of English Literature."

PHILOLOGY.

Hoare (Alfred), AN ITALIAN DICTIONARY, 42/- net.
Cambridge University Press

This work is designed for the English student of Italian, and contains an Italian-English Dictionary, with a vocabulary of Modern English words translated into Italian for the "practical convenience" of the reader.

WAR PUBLICATIONS.

D' Egville (Howard), THE INVASION OF ENGLAND, 6d.
Hodder & Stoughton

Hypothetical methods of invasion and the history of previous attempts, with an Introduction by Lord Sydenham.

Kirkpatrick (Frederick A.), IMPERIAL DEFENCE AND TRADE, 2/- Royal Colonial Institute
A monograph advocating closer union within the Empire.

Oxford Pamphlets. Milford
'Contraband of War,' by Mr. H. Reason Pyke (2d.); 'The Germans in Africa,' by Mr. Evans Lewin (3d.); 'German Philosophy and the War,' by Mr. J. H. Muirhead (2d.); 'The Southern Slavs,' by Mr. Nevill Forbes (4d.); 'The Church and the War,' by the Bishop of Lincoln (2d.); and 'The War through Danish Eyes,' by a Dane (2d.).

Pocket War Dictionary, A COMPLETE WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT, 1915, 2d. net. Delow
A booklet for newspaper readers.

Roosevelt (Theodore), WHY AMERICA SHOULD JOIN THE ALLIES, 6d. net. Pearson
An answer to the German-Americans who are trying to foster an anti-British feeling in the United States.

Tadema (Laurence Alma), POLAND, RUSSIA, AND THE WAR, 3d. net. St. Catherine Press
A collection of documents explaining Russo-Polish relations.

Tuite (Mark), SIDELIGHTS ON THE WAR AND AFTER ; OR, GERMANY'S DOWNFALL AND THE TASK OF THE PEACEMAKERS, 6d.
Kent House, Peckham Rye, the Author
The proceeds of the sale of this book are to be given to the British Red Cross Society.

Voice of an Empire, 6d. net. Jarrold
This booklet opens with the King's messages to the Oversea Dominions and the Indian Empire, and contains their patriotic replies.

What I Found Out in the Household of a German Prince, by an English Governess, 6/- net. Chapman & Hall
Deals with "some very remarkable revelations with regard to the attitude of the German Court towards England in years preceding the war, during which the relations between the two countries were supposed to be entirely friendly."

Whitehouse (J. H.), BELGIUM IN WAR, 1/- net. Cambridge University Press
A record of the author's experiences in Belgium, with an Introduction by Mr. Lloyd George.

MAPS.

Bartholomew's New Map of Egypt, 2/-
A revised edition of a tourist's map of Egypt and the Nile from the Second Cataract to the Delta.

SOCIOLOGY.

Holmes (Thomas), KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1/- net. Nelson
A cheaper reprint.

Watson (Frederick), STRIKE, a Story in Dialogue, 1/- net. Lynwood
A study of Socialism.

EDUCATION.

Scott (Jonathan French), HISTORICAL ESSAYS ON APPRENTICESHIP AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION. Michigan, Ann Arbor Press
Essays on the apprenticeship system in England.

University College of North Wales, CALENDAR FOR THE SESSION 1914-15. Manchester, J. E. Cornish
In addition to the ordinary courses, the prospectuses of the Agricultural, Forestry, Elementary, Secondary, and Kindergarten Training, and Electrical Engineering Departments are included in the Appendices.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Aldridge (William), A FIRST COURSE IN PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY FOR RURAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 1/- Bell

Especially designed to teach the pupil the elements of science through the medium of the rural phenomena around him.

Bell (A. F.), LEADERS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE, 2/- net. Bell

Studies of the more remarkable writers of each distinct period in English literature.

Chateaubriand, LE JOURNAL D'UN ÉMIGRÉ, 6d. Bell
Edited, with notes, by Mr. A. S. Tréves.

Chaucer, THE NONNÉ PRESTER TALE, 2/- Cambridge University Press

Edited, with an Introduction, Glossary, and notes, by Miss Lilian Winstanley.

Dumas (Alexandre), L'HOMME AU MASQUE DE FER, 1/6 Cambridge University Press
Extracts from 'Le Vicomte de Bragelonne,' edited by Mr. E. A. Robertson.

Homer, ODYSSEY, Books VI. and VII., 2/- Cambridge University Press

With notes and a Vocabulary by Mr. G. M. Edwards.

Nightingale (Agnes), VISUAL BOTANY, 6d. Black
A practical method of teaching elementary botany and nature-study to children.

Nixon (E.) and Steel (H. R.), EUROPE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, 1802-1914, 2/- Bell

Short studies of the chief events in European history from the Treaty of Amiens to the outbreak of war in 1914.

Pictor (T.), PRACTICAL HEAT, LIGHT, AND SOUND, 1/6 Bell
A course of experimental work.

Roberts (E. P.), THE ISLE OF GRAMARYE : OR, TALES OF OLD BRITAIN, Part I., 1/- Macmillan
Including 'Le Roman de Brut,' 'The Tragedy of Locrine,' 'Bladud the Aviator,' and 'King Lear and his Three Daughters,' with notes.

Sardou (Victorien), LES FEMMES FORTES, 3/- net. Milford

Edited, with notes and an Introduction, by Mr. Albert Cohn McMaster and Mr. Francis B. Barton.

Seneca, DIALOGUES X., XI., XII., 4/- net. Cambridge University Press
Edited, with an Introduction, by Mr. J. D. Duff.

Töpffer, TROIS CONTES, 6d. Bell
Edited, with notes, by M. Marc Ceppi.

FICTION.

Blyth (James), THE LOG OF THE SEA-SWALLOW, 6/- F. V. White

The story of a shipwreck, the rivalry of two cousins in love and politics, and the eventual recovery of the ship's log, which discloses the fact of an unsuspected marriage.

Brown (Ivor), YEARS OF PLENTY, 6/- Secker
The author leads his hero through Public School and University to the Indian Civil Service.

Castle (Agnes and Egerton), FORLORN ADVENTURES, 6/- Methuen
The story of a husband and wife who part in anger, and find, when it is too late, that they still love one another.

Charnwood (Lady), THE FULL PRICE, 6/- Smith & Elder
Concerns the love of a brilliant but elderly man for a girl of twenty.

Crosby-Heath (G.), ENTER AN AMERICAN, 6/- Methuen
The doings of an optimistic American philanthropist who stays in a London boarding-house.

Everest (Kate), LADY BEAUFOY, 6/- Lynwood
The story starts with a picture of life in a girls' school, and traces the subsequent romances of most of the girls who played important parts in the school drama.

Fleming (Noel), THE SIFTED FEW, a Romance, 6/- Lynwood
The heroine marries an adopted "uncle," who had formerly loved her mother, in order to help financially in the education of the younger members of her family.

Jones (Doris Egerton), TIME O'DAY, 6/- Cassell
The book is written in the first person, and reveals the tangled skein of the heroine's love-affairs, and the idiosyncrasies of her friends.

Le Queux (William), SONS OF SATAN, 6/- F. V. White
A tale of mystery concerning a gang of blackmailers.

Macdonald (D. P.), NICHOLAS SIMON : A ROMANCE OF REVOLUTION, 6/- Hodder & Stoughton
The scenes of this romance are laid in Australia and Spain, and the time is the indefinite future.

Newte (Horace), A PILLAR OF SALT, 6/- Chatto & Windus
The story of a discontented wife who leaves her husband for another man, and later has cause to look back with regret.

Sabatini (Rafael), THE SEA-HAWK, 6/- Secker
A romance of Cornwall in the time of King Henry VIII., together with some account of the Barbary corsairs.

Sutcliffe (Halliwell), THE WHITE HORSES, 6/- Ward & Lock
A romance of the time of the Great Rebellion.

They Who Question, 6/- Smith & Elder
Shows the effect of suffering on the religious views of different members of the same family.

Vance (Louis Joseph), THE LONE WOLF, 6/- Nash
The story deals with the adventures of a gang of thieves and the counter-moves of the secret police.

Weyman (Stanley), THE HOUSE OF THE WOLF. Reprint in "Nelson's Sevenpenny Library."

Wrench (Mrs. Stanley), LILY LOUISA, 6/- Methuen
The story of a farm labourer's child with a temperament, who becomes an artist.

Young (Francis Brett), THE DARK TOWER, 6/- Secker
A modern version of the story of Pelléas and Mélinande.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Classical Review, FEBRUARY, 1/- net. John Murray
In this number Mr. Marcus N. Tod writes 'Notes on some Inscriptions from Asia Minor'; Mr. J. R. Wardale discusses difficulties in a speech of Demosthenes, and Mr. C. R. Haines parallels between 'Prometheus Vinctus' and the 'Antigone'; while Prof. Frank Granger has a paper on 'The Influence of the Interjection on the Development of the Sentence.'

Essex Review, 1/6 Simpkin & Marshall
The January number includes articles on the arms of the Essex Boroughs of Chelmsford and Southend; some additional 'Reminiscences of an Essex Country Practitioner a Century Ago'; and 'Daniel Whittle Harvey, 1786-1863,' by Miss C. Fell Smith.

Folk-Lore, 5/- Sidgwick & Jackson
Among the contents of the December number are 'The Chevauchée de St. Michel,' by Mr. E. F. Carey, and notes on East African folk-lore by Miss A. Werner.

Forum, 25 cents. Mitchell Kennerley
Among the items in the February number are 'Poems,' by Mr. John Curtis Underwood; 'A Story of Land and Sea,' by Lord Dunsany; and 'Woman-kind,' by May Tomlinson.

Journal of the Alchemical Society, 2/- net. H. K. Lewis
The chief items in the December number are 'An Interpretation of Alchemical Symbolism with Reference to the Writings of Edward Kelly,' by Lieut.-Col. Jasper Gibson; 'Some Notes on the Alchemist Alipili,' by Mr. Arthur Edward Waite; and 'Some Characteristics of Mediæval Thought,' by Mr. H. Stanley Redgrave.

Journal of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, Vol. X. No. 3. Luzac
The contents include articles on 'Tibetan Salutations,' by Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi; and on the 'Folk-Lore of Savantvadi,' by Mr. J. A. Saldanha.

Journal of Theological Studies, 3/6 net. Milford
The contents of the January number include 'An Ancient Homiliary, I,' by the Rev. A. Spagnolo and Mr. C. H. Turner; 'The Song of Hannah and other Lessons and Psalms for the Jewish New Year's Day,' by Mr. H. St. J. Thackeray; and 'The Council of Constantinople and the Nicene Creed,' by the Rev. F. J. Badcock.

Library, 3/- net. Moring
Robert Raikes, the Elder, and the "Gloucester Union," by Mr. Roland Austin; 'Ideals in Modern French Literature,' by Miss Elizabeth Lee; and 'Annals of Cambridge University Library,' by Mr. C. Sayle, are among the papers in this number, that for January.

United Empire, 1/- Pitman
The contents of the February number include a memoir of Archibald Colquhoun, by Mrs. Colquhoun; 'Mohammedans and the Empire,' by Sir Bampfylde Fuller; and 'The Training of the New Armies,' by the Earl of Meath.

GENERAL.

Boreham (Frank W.), THE GOLDEN MILESTONE, AND OTHER BRIC-A-BRAC, 3/6 net. Kelly
A series of essays on general subjects. They include 'Spring Cleaning,' 'On Good-Looking People,' 'The Modesty of the Bush,' and 'Violets and Vipers.'

Debrett's House of Commons and the Judicial Bench, 1915, edited by Arthur G. M. Hesilridge, 7/- net. Dean See p. 141.

Dod's Parliamentary Companion for 1915, 3/6 net. Whittaker The ninety-first issue.

Killing for Sport, ESSAYS BY VARIOUS WRITERS, 2/- net. Bell A collection of essays deplored certain pastimes involving the killing of animals, edited by Mr. Henry Salt, with a Preface by Mr. Bernard Shaw.

Lyall (late Sir Alfred C.), STUDIES IN LITERATURE AND HISTORY, 10/- net. John Murray Among the subjects dealt with are 'Novels of Adventure and Manners,' 'English Letter-Writing in the Nineteenth Century,' 'Thackeray,' and 'Race and Religion.'

PAMPHLETS.

Vance (Rev. J. G.), THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUVAIN, 1d. Catholic Truth Society Reprinted from *The British Review*.

SCIENCE.

Dall (William Healey), ON SOME GENERIC NAMES FIRST MENTIONED IN THE 'CONCHOLOGICAL ILLUSTRATIONS', Washington, Govt. Printing Office

Designed to correct some confusion existing in the synonymy of certain species and genera of the Fissurellidae of North America.

Felt (E. Porter), NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF GALL MIDGES, Washington, Govt. Printing Office

Based upon a collection of gall midges in the U.S. National Museum.

Guide to the Fossil Remains of Man, in the DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY), Cromwell Road, S.W. 4d. The Museum

This booklet is illustrated with four plates, and figures in the text.

Hansen (H. J.), THE CRUSTACEA EUPHAUSIACEA OF THE U.S.A. NATIONAL MUSEUM, Washington, Govt. Printing Office

Contains a description of several unusual Pacific forms and one new genus.

Horwood (A. R.), PRACTICAL FIELD BOTANY, 5/- net. Griffin

An explanation of the principles by which the ecologist should be guided, and the best apparatus and plan to be adopted by the student.

Mearns (Edgar A.), DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW AFRICAN BIRDS OF THE GENERA FRANCOLINUS, CHALCOPELIA, CINNYRIS, CHALCOMITRA, ANTHREPTES, ESTRILDA, HALCYON, MELITOPHAGUS, AND COLIUS, Washington, Govt. Printing Office

Five per cent of the above are from the collection made by the Childs Frick African Expedition, 1911-12; three from the Paul J. Rainey Expedition, 1911-12; five from the Smithsonian Expedition, 1909-10; and one from the collection made by Dr. W. L. Abbott in 1888-9.

Nash (J. T. C.), EVOLUTION AND DISEASE, 3/6 net. Simpkin & Marshall

Lectures on records of medieval epidemics, the evolution of pathology, and war as a factor in the evolution of the geologists' Association.

Proceedings of the Geologists' Association, Vol. XXVI. Part I., 2/- net. Stanford Among the articles included in this number is 'Prehistoric Problems in Geology,' by Mr. Reginald Smith.

Richardson (C. H.), REPTILES OF NORTH-WESTERN NEVADA AND ADJACENT TERRITORY, Washington, Govt. Printing Office

Report of an expedition to the Lahontan Basin in 1911.

Spolia Zeylanica, Vol. X. Part XXXVI., re. 1.25. Colombo, H. C. Cottle, Govt. Printer

This part includes 'The Distribution of Birds in Ceylon and its Relation to Recent Geological Changes in the Island,' by Mr. W. E. Wait, and 'On the Occurrence of Pigmy Implements in Ceylon,' by Mr. C. Hartley.

Williams (Edward Huntington), INCREASING YOUR MENTAL EFFICIENCY, 4/- net. Allen & Unwin Advise as to the means of raising mental hygiene to the same level as physical hygiene.

Wilson (W. James), STUDENT'S TEXTBOOK OF HYGIENE, 8/- net. Heinemann

A description of the principles of the science, and an indication of the methods of their correct application,

FINE ARTS.

Connoisseur, 1/- net.

Hanover Buildings, Maddox St. The contents of the February number include 'Some Unpublished Lawrence Portraits,' by Mr. W. Roberts; 'The Colours of Peover,' by Mr. Eugene de Forest; and 'English Tapestry,' by Mr. Ronald Clowes.

Glynell (A. Edmund), FOUR LECTURES ON ART, 1/- net. Longmans

Four lectures delivered at Johannesburg with reference to exhibits in the Municipal Art Gallery.

Havell (E. B.), THE ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL ARCHITECTURE OF INDIA, 30/- net.

John Murray

A study of the political, social, religious, and artistic aspects of Indo-Aryan civilization as revealed in the ancient and mediæval monuments of India, with 176 illustrations and map.

Shackleton (Robert and Elizabeth), THE CHARM OF THE ANTIQUE, 10/- net. Allen & Unwin

Hints on collecting antiques.

MUSIC.

Battle-Song of the Fleet at Sea, Words by Miss STELLA CALLAGHAN, Music by MARTIN SHAW, 6d. net. Milford

Musical Directory, Annual, and Almanack, 1915, 3/- net. Rudall & Carte

Includes lists of professional musicians, instrument dealers, teachers of music, &c.

Ten Seventeenth-Century Songs of the Shakespearean and Restoration Periods, selected, edited, and the accompaniments added by Sir Frederick Bridge, 2/6 Novello

Verdi (Giuseppe), IL TROVATORE, an Opera, Concert and Acting Edition, edited and arranged in Six Scenes by Emil Kreuz, English translation by Natalia Macfarren, 1/- Novello

Wallace (W. Vincent), MARITANA, an Opera, written by Edward Fitzball, Concert and Acting Edition, arranged and edited by Emil Kreuz, 1/- Novello

Wilbye (John), LADY, WHEN I BEHELD THE ROSES SPROUTING, Madrigal from 'The First Set of English Madrigals,' London, 1598, edited by Lionel Benson, 3d. Novello

Willeby (Charles), THE BIRDS GO NORTH AGAIN, "Miniature Sixpenny Edition." John Church

MISS BRADDON.

We regret to notice the death on Thursday, the 4th inst., in her 78th year, at her house in Richmond, of the writer known for a long period as Miss Braddon. Showing an early turn for writing, Mary Elizabeth Braddon produced her first novel as well as a comedietta in 1860. Two years later she made a great success with 'Lady Audley's Secret,' which at once attained a wonderful popularity. In our notice of this book (October 25th, 1862) the reviewer said:—

"It is, in fact, just the sort of book to be read by everybody,—not too sentimental for a man's requirements, nor too useful for a woman's; having no end of plots and conspiracies for those who like plots, and plenty of light, easy, agreeable conversation for those who do not. The descriptions of scenery are excellent, and discrimination is displayed in the delineation of even the minor characters. There is a secret to be found out, and everybody is to be made happy and comfortable—after justice has been done."

Reviewing Miss Braddon's 'Miranda' (October 13th, 1913), we remarked that it showed

"a spirit of freshness and variety in every line. The plot, carefully contrived, shows the hand of an experienced writer, and interest is kept up to the last page."

These two notices, so many years apart, may be taken as representative of the merits of the novels which Miss Braddon produced, often anonymously, with unwearied facility, for the pleasure of the average reader. When she first made her name, she supplied a welcome variation from the strenuous earnestness of the Victorian era at its height. She was not equal to Wilkie Collins in the management of an ingenious plot, but her mysteries were always well worked out.

Rightly, she thought it neither good art nor good manners to transfer some *cause célèbre* to fiction; nor did she pester readers of intelligence with the moral excesses which are apt to accompany melodrama. She had the gift of story-telling, which is, after all, one of the chief requirements in fiction, and her general knowledge enabled her to fill out her background well. Her characters neither posed in unnatural attitudes nor prated in the lingo which astonishes the reader of sensational fiction to-day. She made some mistakes in detail—what ready writer does not?—but, on the whole, she was much better equipped than many modern writers who cater successfully for a race of readers infinitely larger than it was, and much easier to satisfy. Her work was always superior to the chromolithographs struck in the primitive colours, with the conventional entanglement of threadbare marionettes, which please an undiscerning public.

Married to the publisher John Maxwell in 1874, she retained her maiden name as an author. Her son, Mr. William B. Maxwell, has an established repute as a novelist.

LITERATURE IN FRANCE.

Paris.

OF literature in France at the moment there is very little, except more or less fugitive publications concerning the war. Several well-known publishing houses are still closed down owing to nearly all their staff being at the front; and of those that remain, I know of more than one that has been unable to entertain interesting proposals because it is impossible to obtain paper in sufficient quantities.

Still, the periodical publications devoted entirely to the war or phases of the great struggle increase on the bookstalls and in the booksellers' windows, which for the rest are filled with caricatures of "Kultur" and of Hun methods in warfare, and the most trenchant pasquinades on the Kaiser and his ally. The various small publications intended to illustrate and describe the war mostly bear, it must be confessed, the signs of haste and superficiality, although several combine the work of excellent journalists and responsible writers. The war has given rise to an entirely new kind of publication, and we have the 'Cahiers de la Guerre,' full of statistics, plans, diagrams, and problem pictures, or the little yellow brochures called 'Pages d'Histoire,' which recapitulate all the various stages of the conflict, including the history of the flight to Bordeaux. One's library table is gradually getting covered with all sorts of strange political pamphlets. Why any one, however, should think it worth while to reprint in brochure form the *communiqués* of the Government, which afford the chief sustenance at present of the daily papers, is a puzzle, except on the assumption that, real news of the war being so scarce, everything that we do get is worth treasuring. Yet this has also been done.

A curious way to which the war has given birth is *le mot*, as it is titled in small letters, sold at ten centimes. It is the joint idea of Paul Iribe, the artist, theatrical designer, &c., and of Max Louis Artus. Its cartoons, which are its chief attraction, are very clever and "Parisian." The last number contains the pictorial illustration of the words of a German *communiqué*: "Our soldiers now cover a considerable extent of the enemy's territory." Under a black starlit sky lie a number of dead men and hideous horses! A number which had a success contained a sketch of the Crown Prince grinning with inane self-satisfaction at the sight of the death and devastation left

behind by his army ; its title was 'Le Raté,' a word which can only be translated by "the failure," though it has a more bitter tang in it than that. This number is now worth several francs ; and, indeed, all the past numbers of *le mot* are rising in value. Many of the caricatures and cartoons of the war are at a premium. Jean Weber's vigorous drawing, 'La Chasse est ouverte,' put on sale in August at 5 francs, is now fetching about 100 francs ; and there is a great quest for cartoons and post cards that have been suppressed.

One of the few books of a more serious literary flavour issued lately is Léon Daudet's 'Devant la Douleur : Souvenirs des Milieux Littéraires, Politiques, Artistiques et Médicaux de 1880 à 1905' (second series). It is medical because the son of the author of 'Sapho' studied medicine, and a fair part of it consists of reminiscences of doctors, patients, and hospitals. The literary and artistic souvenirs are delicious reading, for, like most men who handle the stethoscope and scalpel, Léon Daudet does not mince his words ; familiarity with physical ills encourages the rough, incisive expression. The book contains a good deal of "vinegary" comment on distinguished contemporaries, for M. Daudet has a few admirations and a great many aversions, including Jews. He makes some sad revelations concerning the last troubled days of Guy de Maupassant. He tells us that Sardou was a dreadful bore, and spoilt most dinners to which he went by his interminable anecdotes ; and that the best thing that Meilhac ever did was to "discover" and help Réjane. There is an entertaining account of the first meeting—at a dinner—of the veterans Renan and Sarcey ; a sympathetic page on the dinners given by Théodore de Banville and his wife (in striking contrast to those of other and, perhaps, more famous men) ; and an account of the beginnings of Antoine (who was a gas employee, and who, says our author, "with small bits of wood or cloth properly posed, or with the slightest gestures, produced effects which Irving never attained with all his elaborate expenditure").

The "last articles" of Albert de Mun have been published in a small volume. They are all about the war, of course, and are the last rich thoughts of a rare stylist and a great patriot.

French authors are mostly giving their attention at present to lecturing. Maurice Barrès, on whom has fallen a goodly portion of the mantle of that fiery patriot Paul Déroulède, lectured the other day, at the rooms of the "Annales Politiques et Littéraires," on a visit to the soldiers at the front. It was a little sermon asking for patience in this time of trial from the civilian population, and telling them that their sons and brothers in the trenches are the real stuff of which saints and heroes are made. Though Barrès is a rather monotonous speaker, his homily was interesting, and was enthusiastically received by the audience of literary ladies and men with a sprinkling of wounded soldiers. These audiences at the "Annales" are very typical of Paris just at present. A number of seats are always reserved for Madame Brisson (Yvonne Sarcey), the wife of the director, and her white-robed nurses and some of their charges, for the large lecture-hall of the "Annales" has been turned into an ambulance. Jean Richepin, a most vivacious lecturer, speaks here every Monday on some literary subject ; Funck-Brentano, the well-known historical writer, lectured this week on Reims Cathedral and its destruction ; and one of the conferences next week will be on 'Our Good Friends, the English,' by Henri Lichtenberger, a novelist

who has been doing service in that much-exercised department the Censor's Bureau. Another well-known man of letters, Jules Bois, has been lecturing in Spain of late on the French case in the war.

The death of Frédéric Loliée, the well-known historian, is due indirectly to the war. He passed away a few days ago, after a short but painful illness, at the age of 58. He was one of the most careful researchers lately working in the field of letters, and genuinely erudite. He started in literature by assisting his uncle, Frédéric Godefroy, in a vast 'History of French Literature,' in ten volumes, which was "crowned" by the Academy. In 'Nos Gens de Lettres' (1887) he wrote on the social condition of the literary tribe, their struggles and rivalries, a book which excited a good deal of international comment. In 'Le Paradoxe,' a year later, he discussed the eccentricities of the human mind throughout the centuries ; and other works of his were 'Histoire des Littératures Comparées,' and the first 'History of the Comédie Française.' Of late years he had devoted himself entirely to the study of the Second Empire and its great names, one book after another coming with remarkable regularity from his pen. His work included 'Les Femmes du Second Empire' (1906), which went into over thirty editions ; 'La Fête Impériale' ; 'La Vie d'une Impératrice' ; 'Le Due de Morny' ; two fine and exhaustive volumes on Talleyrand ; and in 1913, 'Rêves d'Empereur,' in which, with masterly precision and eloquence, he depicted the ambitions of Napoleon III., which have no little relationship with the present condition of Europe. Loliée, most of whose works have been translated not only into English, but also into Russian and other languages, tried to make history like a romance, and in many cases succeeded. His reading of such complex characters as Napoleon III. and Talleyrand was profound and fascinating.

A very promising young author who has been killed in the war was Alain-Fournier, whose one and only book, 'Le Grand Meaulnes,' published in the early spring of last year, was hailed by the critics as the finest first novel that had been seen for many years, and a work of extraordinary promise. In its pure sentiment and joyous candour 'Le Grand Meaulnes' is almost Anglo-Saxon in tone ; yet it could only have been written by a very clever and a very literary Frenchman. Meaulnes is a schoolboy, and the book treats of the life, hopes, romance, friendship, and secrets of youths who are little more than striplings (the ill-fated author was not more than 22 when he was brought down by a German shot). The book carries one back to the period of imaginative youth, when one ran wild over the heather, and built up worlds of one's own. Meaulnes entered a provincial French school, and impressed his fellows by his qualities of authority, imagination, and combativeness. One day he has an adventure which becomes the talk of the whole school, and throws a halo of romance around him. Having wandered far from bounds, he finds himself in a mysterious house where a fête is proceeding—a fête of fancy-costumed children and young people. He learns that the young son of the house is to return on the third day of the fête with his fiancée, and during the festivities he meets the beautiful sister of this lucky young man. But all turns to gloom and disorder when the expected youth returns without his fiancée, explains his despair to the schoolboy, and runs away, becoming a Bohemian and outcast. Meaulnes departs with the rest, and forgets to note the way back to the mysterious house. The rest of the book is

taken up with the search by Meaulnes and his friends for the domain of romance, and the young Bohemian's quest of his lost sweetheart. Strange events follow. The book is full of fancy, and of the free, untamed spirit of youth tinged with melancholy, which yet retains the timidity of woodland things.

FRANKFORT SOMMERSVILLE.

KIKUYU TRANSLITERATION.

The Rectory, Coton, Camb., Feb. 8, 1915.
IN your interesting notice last week of Mr. Barlow's 'Kikuyu Grammar,' your reviewer scarcely makes it clear who is responsible for the peculiar orthography. It is not the fault of Mr. Barlow nor of the Scotch Mission with whom he works. That orthography was the deliberate choice of a conference of all the various missionary societies engaged in Kikuyu, held in 1908.

Upon seeing a proof-sheet of the Grammar when it was in the press, I wrote to Mr. Barlow about these strange vowel-signs, knowing that nasalized vowels would be a new feature in Bantu. He wrote on January 31st of last year, expressing regret that it was impossible to change ; the printing had proceeded too far, a certain amount of literature had already been published, and the various missionary societies were teaching it in their schools.

Practical experience has taught us what is most generally useful in the Bantu area of East Africa, and it is a pity that Kikuyu should take exception to an orthography which has been so widely useful. First impressions lead me to think that this peculiarity in the pronunciation of *i* and *u* may be normally associated with certain combinations of sound, in which case the native would pronounce it correctly, whether the European adds a mark or whether he leaves it out. Unless the Kikuyu native is vastly different from the natives the writer has taught, a cumbersome diacritic mark will prove of no practical use whatever, except possibly to the European, and that not in all cases.

W. A. CRAETREE.

"ROBERT BURGOYNE, ARMIGER, AND WILLIAM SHAKESPERE."

THESE two people are associated in a curious case recorded in the Common Pleas, 21 Elizabeth. Attention is always arrested by the latter name. The poet would be rather young to suit the date, yet it is possible that he might have been doing work for some one else at the time of his father's pecuniary difficulties. Still, it is much more probable that the William was of Wroxall or of Rowington, because Robert Burgoyn was of Wroxall. The Shakesper would be his farmer, attorney, servant, or fellow-worker.

A William priced the goods of "Robert Shakesper of Wroxall" on March 19th, 1565. John Shakespeare of Wroxall, labourer, mentions his brother William in his will at Wroxall, 1574. There was a William who appeared as one of the witnesses at a feoffment of lands in Wroxall, June 27th, 1592 ; and a William of Wroxall made his will on November 17th, 1609.*

Roughly translated, the plea runs :—

"Robert Burgoyn, Armiger, and William Shakesper were attached to reply to Henry Nicholls on the plea that they conveyed away the cattle of the said Henry, contrary to their pledges made to the said Henry, Nicholls through his attorney, William Acocke ; and that the said Robert and William on the day — and year — in — or in a certain place called — took these cattle, that is to say *porcos* — of the said Henry,

* See 'Other William Shakesperes,' *Athenæum*, August 18th and 25th, 1906.

and he is endamaged thereby to the amount of 20*l.* The said Robert and William by their attorney—Downing asked leave to imparle in the octaves of Michaelmas to the suit of the said Henry.”—Roll 1368, 21 Elizabeth, Trin. Term. Warwick, m. 675, recto, last entry.

This is repeated on the following membrane 676, with all the blanks left as above, evidently by the clerk’s mistake. There is no further reference to the case, so that it must have been settled out of court.

Perhaps it may be advisable to note also another plea, brought by an earlier William Shakespere in Trinity Term, 1 Mary, Plea; Roll 1159, membrane 7, verso, third entry:—

“William Shakespere by his attorney on the 4th day appeared *versus* John Dyckson, formerly of Stratford-on-Avon, county of Warwick, copwer, and against Thomas Vudy, formerly of Packwood in the same county, husbandman, on the plea that they should pay him 40*s.* which they owe him and unjustly detain. They cannot be found, and the Sheriff is instructed to produce them.”

This might be the William who priced the goods of John Pardu of Snitterfield in 1569, and might be a relative of John Shakespeare’s, and a godfather to his eldest son.

CHARLOTTE CARMICHAEL STOPES.

PRUSSIA AND PSYCHOLOGY.

Bamf, February 2, 1915.

MR. CECIL CHESTERTON denounces in language none too strong the mixture of barbarity and *fourberie*, if I may use a French word, proclaimed as the Prussian code of war. But what right has he to declaim against the plutocrats as “Pacificists”? Have any men accepted the war and given themselves to it more freely than the educated classes, the men usually assailed as the “Idle Rich”? The Public Schools and Universities are empty from wholesale enlistment of graduates and undergraduates. The Pacificists of the past, and the Pacificists to be feared in the future, as pointed out by your reviewer on January 30th, are the extreme left of the Radical party.

JAMES H. RAMSAY.

* * * While we agree in the main with Sir James, we cannot but query his use of the words “plutocrat” and “Idle Rich.” The latter we seem to remember as the catchword used by Mr. Lloyd George in a moment of impatience against sundry great landowners of high birth. We can understand the impression that prompted the phrase, though a better acquaintance with that class might have substituted “leisurely” for “idle”; a “thoroughbred” aristocrat does appear leisurely—at any rate, free from excitement—even when chased by a rogue elephant or chasing a German cavalry squadron. “Plutocrat,” on the other hand, inevitably connotes a certain and strenuous use of power, even of force, and is applied by Mr. Chesterton to the great capitalists. With his use of the word we entirely agree, nor are we inclined to dispute his view of this class.

As to the educated classes being either idle or rich, Sir James’s own words refute the former charge—if it is a charge; and the present state of Oxford and Cambridge—almost poverty-stricken for the time being—disposes of the latter. How far the “plutocrat,” as we and Mr. Chesterton define him, is an “extreme left” Radical has to be proved: he may be prone to pose as such because he knows no more ancient creed; but, so far as Pacifism is concerned, many far-seeing people consider that the plutocrat is a greater danger than any one else in the State, because he has not yet had time to acquire the views of the educated classes, or, for that matter, of the common people.

Literary Gossip.

THE Upper House of Convocation of Canterbury decided on Wednesday last, in accordance with the report of the Joint Committee on the Revision of the Prayer Book, not to embody the proposed changes in the text, but to issue them in a separate volume or schedule for optional use for a period at present not settled.

This decision represents the state of opinion and the limits of authority in the Church at present. The Book of Common Prayer, with all its claims for recognition, is not strictly followed to-day; and no revision of it seems likely to win general acceptance.

WE are glad to notice that *The Cambridge Review* in these depressing days has not given up its practice of witty Valentines. A column of them appears this week. Cambridge, like London, is under a severe regimen of darkness, and the Mayor is greeted with

εὐ δὲ φάει καὶ ὀλεσσον.

This—from Lewis Carroll—is addressed to the Armies in Poland:—

“They’re getting on very well:—each of them has been down about eighty-seven times”;

and this to the German Fleet:—

Nemo repente fuit Tirpitzimus.

A LONDON LETTER in the current issue of *The Book Monthly* contains some sound comments on the duties and chances of the publisher to-day, and the general condition of the book world. The writer points out that

“generally, while Pitt was fighting Napoleon, English literature was not merely not quiescent, but remarkably productive. If that was possible then, why should it be different now, when the field of authorship, if it be not so great in masters, is very much larger in area?”

THIS is not a time for the first novel, but, as the writer of the ‘Letter’ suggests, authors of some repute can do well. We notice, for instance, that a second large impression of Miss Ethel Sidgwick’s novel ‘Duke Jones’ is being issued at once by Messrs. Sidgwick & Jackson.

THE issue of *Notes and Queries* for January 23rd has an interesting translation by Miss Kate Norgate of the ‘Marseillaise.’ She has been struck by the hopeless inaccuracy of the average English rendering—and we can endorse her words with feeling—of that *chant de combat*, which, though it was written in 1792, is “so marvellously appropriate to 1914–15.” Miss Norgate has certainly succeeded as far as accuracy is concerned, if she errs on the side of overloading: “This horde of traitors, princelings, and slaves,” though true to life, is an exaggeration of *cette horde d’esclaves*. But the exigencies of metre and rhythm are enough to justify her. On the whole, too, her words fit the music, though they have at moments a sesquipedalian touch which might embarrass the singer.

It is worth noting that the usual versions of the ‘Marseillaise’ give only four stanzas, instead of the seven which Miss Norgate has translated. We suggest that *Notes and Queries*, having given her rendering of the complete poem, might supply the original in full in some future issue.

MR. DANIEL HIPWELL (84, St. John’s Wood Terrace, N.W.) would be pleased to receive additions, corrections, and suggestions for the improvement of his Subject Bibliography included (pp. 537–95) in Clegg’s ‘Directory of Booksellers,’ 1914, with a view to its publication in a separate form.

THE American Library Association has published in the last few years many important contributions to bibliography and librarianship which are not known in this country so well as they should be. It has therefore been arranged that a stock of these publications shall be held by Messrs. Grafton & Co., of Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, who have been appointed sole agents in the United Kingdom. Among the works referred to are Kroeger’s ‘Guide to Reference Books,’ ‘A.L.A. Catalogue,’ ‘A.L.A. Index to General Literature,’ ‘A.L.A. Manual of Library Economy,’ and some thirty others.

PROF. HARALD HÖFFDING’s new volume, which Messrs. Macmillan are about to publish, bears the title, ‘Modern Philosophers, Lectures delivered at the University of Copenhagen during the Autumn of 1902; and Lectures on Bergson, delivered in 1913.’ It has been translated into English by Mr. Alfred C. Mason.

WE notice in the spring announcements of the Oxford University Press ‘Last Pages from a Journal,’ by Mark Rutherford, edited by his wife; and ‘A Bibliography of Samuel Johnson,’ from the accurate pen of the late W. P. Courtney, revised and seen through the press by Mr. D. Nicol Smith.

IN the ‘Oxford English Texts’ the ‘Complete Works of Henry Vaughan’ are being edited by Mr. L. C. Martin, 2 vols. with facsimiles; and ‘The Poetical Works of Herrick’ by Prof. Moorman, also with facsimiles.

RICHARD DEHAN’s latest novel, ‘The Man of Iron,’ will be published by Mr. Heinemann on the 25th inst. It deals with the Franco-German War, and its central figure is Bismarck. The hero is an English war correspondent, and the heroine the lovely daughter of a French soldier.

EARLY in March a new batch of volumes will appear in ‘The Home University Library’: ‘Belgium,’ by Mr. R. C. K. Ensor; ‘The History of Philosophy,’ by Mr. Clement C. J. Webb; ‘Milton,’ by Mr. John Bailey, the author of ‘Dr. Johnson and his Circle’ in the ‘Library’; and ‘Political Thought in England from Spencer to the Present Day,’ by Mr. Ernest Barker.

SCIENCE

Wild Life Conservation in Theory and Practice. By William T. Hornaday. (New Haven, Yale University Press; London, Milford, 6s. 6d. net.)

In this volume is published a valuable course of lectures which were delivered at Yale University. The language is as forcible and racy as an American with a good cause can make it, and we do not need the author's assurance that he personally has "no ax to grind" in the task which he has set himself. Bitter and unscrupulous has been, and is, the opposition, and almost more disheartening is the indifferent attitude of those zoologists who should have been the foremost of all in their support. To Dr. Hornaday there is no such thing as the fetish of vested interests: he frankly tells us that because an operation is painful it would be lunacy to leave it half finished. He is courageous enough to maintain that hunting-men have long ago forfeited any claim to have a voice in the conservation of wild life, and points to the miserable results obtained from such remedies as local legislation for limiting the bag, or sanctioning the shooting of mountain sheep and goats on the basis of killing the rams only. Encouraged by past victories, and speaking as one who "knows the ropes," Dr. Hornaday is all for big measures; the outcry will be loud enough in any case, and local legislation has many drawbacks. The real remedy lies in the hands of private citizens who do not shoot, and humanitarians who are public-spirited enough to devote themselves whole-heartedly to the cause. The campaign—which first and last is one of education—is in some danger of languishing for lack of funds. If these are forthcoming, the issue should be in little doubt. But, as Dr. Hornaday puts it,

"the trouble is that, as a rule, the men who kill wild life sullenly refuse to make any real sacrifices in cash for the benefit of the faunas they have helped to destroy; and the people who do not kill wild creatures are interested in other causes. The latter feel that they are not to blame for any of the destruction, and they do not understand why they should be expected to make sacrifices for wild life."

Both from the sentimental standpoint and the severely practical the author is at pains to produce incontrovertible logic for those who argue thus. From either point of view the present generation are merely the trustees of posterity, and his appeal to the men of Yale University begins and ends with *noblesse oblige*. He confronts them with the tale of ruthless extermination, which indeed in many directions is only too apparent, and shows, in spite of all the triumphs achieved in the protection of wild life, how much remains to be done. It is a truism that America does nothing by halves. That by criminal folly a colossal heritage has been wantonly squandered none can gainsay, but on the other side of the picture the

splendid efforts of an enlightened few have in recent years launched a scheme of systematic reparation on a scale which can only excite the envy and amazement of all who are working along similar lines in England.

The problem in America is very different in its details from that which our protagonists have to solve, but the underlying principle is the same. Thus we find that from beginning to end Dr. Hornaday has no complaint to make about the greed of collectors or the depredations of the birds-nester. On the other hand, among the forces of evil he has to reckon with the Italian of the North and the negro of the South, who shoot every song-bird for the pot; with "sportsmen" who specialize in the slaughter of sandpipers, swallows, and martins; with the "game-hogs" and the "swamp-muckers," who utilize automobile and automatic shot-gun for their work of wholesale destruction; and with the still deadlier "market-hunter." In this last connexion it is difficult, with the conditions prevailing in the British Isles, to realize the devastating effect of commercial slaughter; but in America this is recognized as so dire an evil that seventeen of the States have taken the drastic step of prohibiting absolutely the sale of game. Our protection of the songsters has been much ahead of theirs, and it was only in 1912 that a great campaign was initiated to educate public opinion as to the economic value of insectivorous birds. This culminated in 1913 in the passing of a sweeping measure of reform—the Federal migratory bird law. Among its most far-reaching features are: (1) all migratory birds are protected in spring; (2) no insectivorous birds may be killed at all; (3) fifty-four out of sixty species of "shore birds" are given a five-year close season. Indeed, it was high time that something should be done to restore the lost millions. For Dr. Hornaday declares that "the situation of the birds of the United States—all save the water-fowl—is now desperate," and that it is very doubtful whether the remedy will not come too late in several cases. Even now a militant policy is essential as regards the administration of the law; for instance, on p. 189 a judge has been pilloried deservedly for his scandalous laxity in dealing with a red-handed offender in Florida.

In the suppression of the feather millinery trade the United States have outstripped the bird protectors of the rest of the world, but this triumph was won only in the teeth of the fiercest and most prolonged opposition.

The American people may well be proud of the achievements by which huge areas of magnificent scenery have been secured as national parks and wild-life preserves. Undersuch conditions the tameness of deer, elk, moose, antelope, mountain sheep, and grizzly bears is almost beyond belief. But Dr. Hornaday and his fellow "fanatics" even in this direction are far from resting on their oars. He is continually harping on his ideal—and it must be confessed that these pages contain a good deal

of reiteration—which is to give the American people every national forest as a hard-and-fast game-preserve. What such a scheme might mean from a practical point of view he sketches in chapters setting forth the "legitimate use of game" and the "duty and power of the citizen." He is confident, for instance, that his dream of an annual increment of 2,000,000 deer worth \$20,000,000 is easily attainable. As the Director of the New York Zoological Park, Dr. Hornaday speaks with authority, and it is interesting to find that he fully endorses the view that in the stocking of new game-preserves, provided they are large enough and the wild animals can roam at will and find their food in an absolutely natural way, there need be no fear of deterioration through inbreeding.

As may be imagined, the feelings of the sportsman are not considered with any undue tenderness in these pages. The author, however, disclaims any wish to see legitimate sport suppressed, and speaks emphatically of the benefits to be derived from it. Only he has a distinct conception of what is legitimate. He puts the case in a nutshell thus: "No game should be killed more rapidly than it breeds. Shooting on any other principle means extermination." Much is said about the ethics of true sportsmanship and the inveterate selfishness and rapacity of almost all followers of the chase. Certainly it does seem necessary to protect them from their own predatory instincts, if only because the sort of self-denying ordinance which leaves the other fellow to go unchecked is too much to expect of human nature. Many a young naturalist could be persuaded to leave untouched the coveted clutch of eggs if only he could be sure that they would not find their way into a rival's collection.

The author gives an emphatic warning against the attempt to acclimatize in a wild state any bird or beast without considering all the latent propensities for evil in a given species. In his chapter on 'Pests and their Treatment' the Old World mongoose is specially held up to execration, and is painted in truly appalling colours. He strongly deprecates any scheme for introducing the European partridge to replace the native quail and grouse. The vanishing quail has a double claim to protection, for it is one of the greatest destroyers of the boll-weevils in the cotton fields. The Department of Agriculture has made a valuable report on the food habits of insectivorous birds as the result of exhaustive investigations; yet, even so, one important factor has been left out of account—the enormous destruction of insect larvae when such birds are rearing their young, and this applies even to many species which at other seasons are mainly vegetarian in their diet.

Turning to forestry, Dr. Hornaday brings out the fact that more trees are annually destroyed by insects than by fire. He invites his readers to consider that "we are presenting annually to the insect world about \$500,000,000 worth of

our valuable products," and all that it means. It is possible that actual statistics are not the author's strong point: he is never at a loss for figures when their accuracy is not of great moment. Among his *obiter dicta* are calculations that 60 per cent of Americans are like sheep in following a strong leader; 90 per cent of the zoologists stick to desk-work; 75 per cent of all game-hunters in the world are sordid and merciless; 10 per cent are poachers; 90 per cent of American hunters do not know what real hunger is (p. 90); 95 per cent kill to satisfy hunger (p. 88); those who abhor slaughter are in a majority of 9 to 1; 3 per cent only of Americans go hunting and kill, on p. 38; yet on p. 20 it is 5 millions out of a population of 90 millions. Such statistics do not help matters, but they are really immaterial to the argument, which throughout is cogently and lucidly stated.

The illustrations are telling, and consist of fourteen photographs presenting the greatest possible contrast: half depict the "game-hog" at work, and half the beneficent sanctuaries teeming with wild life in undisturbed peace. Mr. Walcott has contributed an eminently practical chapter on 'Private Game Preserves as Factors in Conservation.'

SOCIETIES.

BRITISH ACADEMY.—*Schweich Lectures.*—Jan. 28, Feb. 1 and 4.—Canon van Hoonacker, Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament in the University of Louvain, delivered the Schweich Lectures on 'A Judeo-Aramaean Community at Elephantine in Egypt in the Sixth and Fifth Centuries B.C.' Lord Bryce, the President, introduced the lecturer, and dwelt on the significance of his presence in England.

In Lecture I. Canon van Hoonacker dealt with the Aramaic papyri from Elephantine published in 1906 by Prof. Sayce and Dr. Cowley, and in 1907 and 1911 by Ed. Sachau. The people in whose midst they originated and with whom they are concerned are called Jews and Arameans, bear Israelitish names, and worshipped Jahō, the God of Israel. These Judeo-Arameans belonged to a military garrison, or rather colony; they had settled, at least since early in the sixth century, in Syene and in the neighbouring isle, where they had built a temple to Jahō, their God, even before the conquest of Egypt by Cambyses (525 B.C.). The Judeo-Arameans at Elephantine-Syene formed a community by themselves, with its own chiefs and organization. Although they were dependent on common administration and tribunals, the community in some matters, as notably in respect of divorce, claimed a right to interfere. The members of the military colony were actively engaged also in matters of civil and commercial interest. The Sayce-Cowley collection consists of acts and deeds forming part of the archives of a family, and illustrating the social situation of the community during the fifth century (471–410 B.C.).

On comparing the Jewish society in Palestine, after the return from the Captivity (538 B.C.), with the Judeo-Aramaean community at Elephantine-Syene, it cannot be said, on the one hand, that in Judæa, through the introduction of a new law, a break had been brought about with the religion and spirit of the pre-exile Israel; nor, on the other hand, that the Judeo-Aramaean community of Elephantine was the true representative of old Israel. Even in things belonging to civil and social institutions, usages did not conform to the ancient laws. Many Judeo-Arameans had Babylonian names; especially matrimonial law and the position of women in society conform rather to Babylonian regulations than to those of the Old Testament. The influence of Babylonia appears further in the language of the documents and in the very type of writing. It is to be traced also in the nature of the literary documents found at Elephantine, viz., an Aramaic translation of the trilingual inscription of Darius I. on the rock at Behistun, and the history of Ahiaqar.

In Lecture II. Canon van Hoonacker showed that signs of hostility on the part of Egyptians towards Judeo-Arameans occur already before the fourteenth year of Darius II. (410 B.C.). The catastrophe of the fourteenth year was the destruction of the temple of Jahō. Specially important was the letter of the chiefs of the community to Bagohi, governor of Jerusalem, asking, for the second time, for his written attestation in order to support their demand of authorization to rebuild the temple. The letter afforded some interesting data concerning the state of affairs in Judæa at the time, and the circumstances which attended the destruction of the temple. Vengeance was probably exercised by the Judeo-Arameans for the injury suffered. Arsanes, the satrap of Egypt, was ill-disposed towards the Judeo-Arameans. In his answer to the bearer of the letter mentioned above, Bagohi, while approving of the reconstruction of the temple, implicitly, makes an important restriction. The Judeo-Arameans seem to have been disposed to accept the conditions suggested by Bagohi, but met with persistent opposition in Egypt. It was unknown whether the temple was rebuilt. The Judeo-Arameans were subjected to persecutions.

The lecturer next considered the reading, origin, and proper signification of the Aramaic name of the temple of Elephantine in the papyri, and submitted a conjectural plan of the architectural disposition of the temple.

A problem is raised by the temple of Elephantine as regards the Pentateuchal legislation on the unity of sanctuary. According to some, the Judeo-Arameans of Elephantine were schismatics; but they did not behave as such. Their temple was not only a place of meeting and prayer, but also of sacrifices. It cannot be said that Deuteronomy at the time to which the documents refer was not yet put into strict practice; nor is it a suitable solution of the problem to place the origin of the community and the temple in the time before the reform of Josiah (622 B.C.). In fact, the Judeo-Arameans of Elephantine must have known, and did know, the laws of unity of sanctuary. The temple of Elephantine was not contradictory to those laws, which had in view only the land of Canaan; but it opposed another traditional principle in the matter of sacrificial offerings. In this connexion one must consider also the temple of Leontopolis.

In Lecture III. it was shown that the name of Israel's God in the Aramaic papyri is Jahū or Jahō (not Jahva). Ancient writers testify that the name of the God of the Jews was Jaō. Jahū was not a contraction of the tetragrammaton, but the latter was an artificial development of Jahū. The tetragrammaton was never more than the official name of the God of the Covenant, the name also that was used in writing; but it never succeeded in eliminating Jahū from popular use. After the exile it gradually fell into disuse; the tradition as to its pronunciation became lost; the omission of it in oral discourse was considered as sanctioned by law. While in Palestine the name of Jahū partook of the fate of the tetragrammaton, in Elephantine the former was preserved. Through the Jews of Egypt knowledge of Jaō came to the early Christian writers.

Other gods were known amongst the Elephantine community besides Jahō, though not worshipped in the same way as Jahō, but only privately by individuals, yet by many. The names of those other gods were unknown in Hebraic antiquity. They were of Syro-Babylonian origin. All these conclusions pointed to the Samaritan origin of a large number of the Judeo-Arameans at Elephantine, and other considerations supported the same view.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer on the motion of the President, supported by others present.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Feb. 4.—Sir Arthur Evans, President, in the chair.

Sir Martin Conway read a paper on 'The Abbey of St. Denis and its Ancient Treasures.' The main purpose of the paper was to call attention to the fifteenth-century picture entitled 'The Mass of St. Giles.' This picture, which was kindly lent for exhibition by Mrs. Stewart-Mackenzie, is probably the work of a Northern French artist, and represents St. Giles saying Mass before the high altar of the Church of St. Denis in the presence of Charles Martel. As a reredos to the altar is the golden frontal, one of a set of four for each side of the altar, given by Charles the Bald, and above it is the great golden cross of St. Eloy. Charles, in crown and robes, kneels on the left of the altar surrounded by various attendants; and on the left is shown the tomb of Dagobert, which still stands in the same position, although somewhat restored. The picture also throws considerable light on the arrangements of the interior of the church as ordered in the thirteenth century.

The remainder of the paper dealt with various objects formerly in the Treasury, but now scattered or known only from engravings or coloured drawings. A few of these objects are in the Louvre, but the great majority were destroyed at the time of the French Revolution. These objects were considered in regard to the inventories, especially the long MS. inventory of 1634, now in the Bibliothèque Nationale.

PHILOLOGICAL.—Feb. 5.—Mr. H. Harrison in the chair.

Prof. R. H. Thornton spoke on 'The Origin of Americanisms.' He cited from one number of *The Times* of recent date six phrases ("up to," "negotiate," "bluff," and others) which were Americanisms, and analyzed their claims to be admitted to the English language. One, "over the signature of," he pointed out, was simply the fruit of a vulgar error, and, as such, quite inadmissible. "Up to" and "negotiate" are in varying degrees illegitimate English, according to United States usage; and the useful word "bluff" is a derivative from a card game, but a welcome addition to the vocabulary.

The fact is that Americanisms are of various origins, the non-British element in them being significant, but not of great numerical importance, the bulk being archaisms and dialect terms imported from the mother country. The earliest Americanisms are now an integral part of the English language, being such as "sachem," "wampum," and "squaw," all terms derived from the Amerind inhabitants. As to others, one might classify the settlements thus: first and earliest, the Virginia settlements; next, the Pilgrim Fathers in New England; third, the Scotch-Irish in the eighteenth century. All these have moulded American character, but the third has added nothing to the vocabulary. These last are in West Pennsylvania and the Alleghenies, and are to-day strict Presbyterians: "to red up a room," "to wrench" (=rinse), are among their phrases. On the latter one may cf. E. Scotch "clenge" for "cleanse." Of the foreign elements, the Spanish in Florida, Louisiana, and California has contributed "canyon," "mesa," and some other words. The French in Louisiana and elsewhere have contributed but little (e.g., "bayou"), neither of these elements merging easily with the English. It is otherwise with the Scandinavian and Dutch settlements; they easily merged with their Puritan neighbours, the Hollanders providing a large vocabulary, e.g., "Knickerbocker," "boss," and many other words from Eastern New York. "Dutch" is used for "German," the Hollander calling himself Knickerbocker and Hollander. Besides this, there were the Pennsylvania Germans—mostly Moravians seeking religious and social liberty—in Bethlehem and therabouts. They still speak a German dialect there, and the words "sauerkraut" and "pretzel" are good American everywhere, as is the exclamation of pain, "Ouch!"

The following are archaisms derived from the British element, now common all over the States, but originally derived as stated: "Bright" = of quick wit (Virginian). "Cause" = because (Virg.). "When the cows come home" = of indefinite time. "Dutchman" = German (Virg.). "Feist dog" = a toy dog, small dog (New England). "Forehand" = prudent (Virg.). "Swan" (=swear), "snore," "vom" (=vow), (Virg.). "Lope," to canter (of Dutch origin). "Tow," to lead, found in Elizabethan English in 1596.

A discussion followed.

ARISTOTELIAN.—Feb. 1.—Prof. T. P. Nunn, Treasurer, in the chair.

Mr. G. D. H. Cole read a paper on 'Conflicting Social Obligations.' Rousseau's theory of the General Will affords valuable guidance in the present political problem of the place of particular associations in society. In its profoundest aspect it is the expression of the truth that all social organization is the instrument of co-operative action. Wherever two or three are gathered together, a common will different from their individual wills may emerge. The fundamental error of Rousseau's view was that the difference between the body politic and the particular association within it was for him simply a question of size, extent, and membership. He never envisaged a distinction of one corporate will from another by function. Particular associations, therefore, appeared to him as conspiracies against the public, and in principle he advocated their abolition. The key to any rational social theory must be found in some conception of a General Will. The existence of particular associations is itself proof that the State cannot claim a monopoly of the phenomena of collective personality. What superior claim, then, can the State put

forward for the allegiance of the individual as against some particular association to which he belongs?

The State is in the main a geographical grouping; its rights are founded on this geographical basis. In those spheres of action in which a man's interest is determined by the fact that he lives and makes his home in a particular country or district the geographical group can best express the desires which he shares with his fellows. Here the State is sovereign. It is altogether different, however, in those spheres of action which affect men unequally; for example, in religious and industrial organizations. The incursion of the State into these realms has invariably failed to satisfy the demands of its subjects for freedom and self-government at their work. What is required to reconcile this clashing of the theory of State sovereignty with the fact that some social elements fall outside the sphere of the State is the recognition that the State is itself a particular association. When we do this the body politic loses its omnipotence, and the State becomes *primum inter pares*.

Dr. Bernard Bosanquet in a communicated note on the paper said that on the plan set forth we should get at the strongest a loose federation, including representatives of the State and of the "functional associations." The difficulty to be met is the risk of conflict between these. In criticizing Mr. Cole's view he pointed out how fundamentally Hegel, and the philosophy founded on him, contradicted Rousseau on this question of the particular associations. Rousseau's view was natural to one contemplating small States governed by mass meetings. Such States might be captured by the particular associations. For Hegel sovereignty meant the "ideality" of all parts of the community, trade and religious corporations being expressly intended; and by "ideality" he meant the tendency of anything to pass beyond itself and seek completion in a greater thing.

In the discussion which followed, the Chairman, Dr. Tudor Jones, Mr. Dale, Dr. Wildon Carr, Miss Oakley, Mr. D. L. Murray, Miss Shields, and others took part.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON.** Royal Academy, 8.—"The Romanesque and Gothic Arts of the Low Countries," Prof. E. S. Prior.
- Surveyors' Institution, 7.—"The Cultivation and Resources of the Huntingdonshire Fen Lands," Mr. W. A. Kirby. (Junior Meeting.)
- Institute of British Architects, 8.—"Architectural Sculpture in Spain," Prof. M. A. H. Cornette.
- Society of Arts, 8.—"Motor Fuel," Lecture I., Prof. V. B. Lewis. (Fothergill Lecture.)
- TUES.** Horticultural Society, 8.—"The Trees of the Cambridge Botanic Garden," Mr. R. Irwin Lynch.
- Royal Institution, 8.—"Muscle in the Service of Nerve," Prof. J. M. Sherrington.
- Statistical, 8.15.—"On the Magnitude of the Population of England and Wales available for Emigration," Dr. E. G. Snow.
- University College, 8.15.—"Islam in India," Lecture I., Prof. V. B. Arnold.
- WED.** Royal Academy, 4.—"Architecture in Flanders and Brabant, 1400 to 1800," Prof. E. S. Prior.
- Central Asian, 4.30.—"The Near East and the War," Mr. H. C. Woods.
- Irish Literary, 4.30.—"Breton Ballads," Madame Mosher.
- Pratt's College, 5.15.—"The Spirit of Japan," Prof. J. H. Longfellow.
- Meteorological, 7.30.—"Observations of the Upper Atmosphere at Aberdeen by means of Pilot Balloons," Mr. A. E. M. Geddes; "The Influence of Weather Conditions upon the Appearance of Nitric Acid and of Nitrous Acid in the Rainfall at Metheiros," Mr. A. E. M. Geddes.
- Poly-Lore, 8.—Annual Meeting; Dr. P. R. Maretz's Presidential Address on "War and Savagery."
- Microscopical, 8.—Prof. G. Sims Woodhead's Presidential Address on "Some of the Micro-biological Problems of the War."
- Society of Arts, 8.—"The Decorative Textile Industries and the Designers Relation Thereto," Mr. A. Wilcock.
- THURS.** Royal Institution, 2.—"Zoological Studies: War and Evolution—Struggle of Species," Lecture II., Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell.
- Royal, 8.—"Gaseous Combustion at High Pressures," Prof. W. A. Bone and others; "The Orbit of a Charged Particle round an Electric and Magnetic Nucleus," Prof. W. M. Hicks; "The Lunar Diurnal Magnetic Variation and its Change with Lunar Distance," Mr. S. Chapman.
- Pratt's College, 8.—Annual Meeting; Prof. C. H. Firth's Presidential Address.
- Linnæan, 8.—"The Action of Light upon Chlorophyll," Mr. H. Wager.
- London School of Economics, 8.—"Some German Views of the House," Hegel (*Treitschke*), Lecture I., Prof. L. T. Hobhouse.
- University College, 8.15.—"The War, Week by Week," Lecture IV., Prof. A. F. Pollard.
- University College, 8.15.—"The Philosophy of Nietzsche," Prof. W. B. Stanford.
- University College, 8.30.—"Belgian Art," Lecture V., M. Camille Poupey.
- Royal Numismatic, 6.—"The Irish Coinage of Henry VIII. and Edward VI.," Mr. H. Symonds.
- Irish Literary, 8.—"Modern Power-House Condensers," Mr. A. Arnold.
- Chemical, 8.30.—"The Dielectric Constants of some Organic Solvents at their Melting- or Boiling-Points," Messrs. J. D. Canwood and W. E. S. Turner; "The Preparation of Alloys of Nickel and Iron, and their Properties," Mr. A. Parker.
- FRI.** Bedford College, 8.15.—"International Morality and Sciences to Secure Peace," Dr. A. C. Bradley.
- Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—Annual Meeting; Paper on "Convertible Combustion Engines," Mr. A. E. L. Collier; Mr. F. D. Cheshire; "The Velocity of Flame in Minerals and Gases," Mr. A. Parker II., Mr. A. Parker.
- Royal Institution, 9.—"The Visit of the British Association to Australia," Prof. H. E. Armstrong.
- Royal Institution, 8.—"Recent Researches on Atoms and Ions," Prof. Sir J. J. Thomson.
- Irish Literary, 8.—"Servia," Madame Christitch.

FINE ARTS

Intérieurs Anciens en Belgique. Par K. Sluyterman, avec la Collaboration de M. A. H. Cornette. (The Hague, Nijhoff.)

THIS fine work on the old interiors of Belgium, a country marvellously rich in mediæval architecture, both civil and ecclesiastical, was published before the hideous incursions of the Germans had ravaged the country and its monuments. It was recognized as of distinct value by architectural students and lovers of the fine arts directly it appeared, for up to that date illustrations of the old churches and other famous buildings of Belgium had been chiefly confined to exteriors and elevations. Its value has been intensified, as the demolition or mutilation of more than one half of the edifices or interior details here depicted has since been accomplished.

The brief, but clearly written and accurate text is the work of Prof. M. K. Sluyterman of the Technical School of Delph, in collaboration with M. A. H. Cornette, a Communal Councillor of Antwerp; and is illustrated by one hundred fine heliotype plates from photographs. The first fourteen of these large plates (the size of the page is 17 in. by 13 in.) are devoted to Antwerp interiors.

Three of them deal with the staircase and great hall of the House of the Brewers' Company, otherwise known as the "Maison Hydraulique," on account of its original contrivances of water-wheels, pumps, and reservoirs. It was built by Gilbert van Schoonbeke in 1552; he died in the following year, at the age of 38, and his memory was held in much honour by his fellow-citizens. To the Museum Plantin-Moretus—one of the most fascinating interiors of Antwerp, situated in the Marché du Vendredi—five plates are devoted. Plantin, who was a contemporary of Rubens, was a celebrated exponent of the early arts of printing and engraving. He first established his printing press at Antwerp in 1549. From 1576 his presses were set up in this building, and a successful business was carried on in these premises by him and the family of his son-in-law Moretus down to 1876. At that date the Municipality of Antwerp purchased the house, with all its presses, types, woodblocks, miniatures, missals, manuscripts, autographs, &c., for the sum of 48,000*l.* Other Antwerp plates supply illustrations of the vaulted corridor and staircase of the church of St. Paul, formerly the Dominican church, and of the large sacristy of the Jesuit church of St. Charles Borromée, rebuilt after a fire in 1718: the latter church has a special interest for British tourists, for it was used as a hospital for English soldiers after the battle of Waterloo.

Bruges, Ghent, and especially the fiercely bombarded Liège afford subjects for a variety of valuable interiors of different periods; but probably the examples from Malines, Ypres, and Louvain

will attract most attention, though their interest is, indeed, of painful character. As to Malines, in addition to being for centuries the ecclesiastical centre of Belgium, it was of ancient civic renown. The Hôtel de Ville dated back to the thirteenth century, but it was in the main reconstructed in 1715; the Hall of Council was constructed in 1680. A plate is given of a singularly fine chimneypiece of white marble in the style of Louis XIV., which is dated 1698; it has two seated figures emblematic of Law and Truth. The two other Malines interiors deal with the western tower of the cathedral of St. Rombold, which was begun in 1452, and rises to a height of 320 ft.; they supply illustrations of the clock chamber and the carillon chamber of this wondrous tower. The great clock, one of the marvels of horology, was constructed in 1510 by Vrancken Wouters. The old carillon of bells included three of considerable age, namely, Jesus 1480, Charles 1515, and Michael 1524; its successor of 1680 consisted of 45 bells. In its eventual form this carillon was generally admitted to be the finest throughout the world. The Germans have not shrunk from the infamy of at least three separate bombardments of Malines and its cathedral.

Four plates are given to Ypres, the former capital of West Flanders. The first of these shows the interior of the great Cloth Hall, which was by far the largest, most magnificent and beautiful of such structures, and was throughout a glorious example of thirteenth-century work. Its foundations were laid in 1200, and the work continued until 1230; then came a long pause, and it was eventually finished between 1285 and 1302. The plate shows clearly the ingenious timbering of the roof of this hall. It is hardly possible to believe that the Germans have, within the last few weeks, reduced this vast historic monument to a condition of utter desolation, together with the noble thirteenth-century cathedral of St. Martin. Another plate shows the "Salle de travail des Seurs de l'Hôpital Saint Jean," a hospital founded for pilgrims in 1277; the chamber shown is, however, of the sixteenth century. The third and fourth Ypres plates represent strikingly wrought bureaus, with linend-fold panelling, in the Hospice Belle, which was founded for old women in 1297, but largely reconstructed in 1616.

Three beautiful plates are assigned to the University buildings of Louvain, including the famous Library. The University was founded in 1425, and in a very short time attained the highest repute. It soon absorbed as its central building the disused Cloth Hall, completed in the year 1317, a noble fabric 200 ft. long by 50 ft. broad, from which two great staircases gave access to the beautifully panelled range of library chambers, constructed in 1680 above the great hall. Another picture shows the interior of the refectory of the convent of the "Soeurs Noires," a house founded in 1438, but considerably altered in 1683. The interior is also given of the fifteenth-century

"Salle de Conseil" of the Hôtel de Ville the walls of which used to be hung with valuable pictures. A sixth plate, perhaps the most interesting of all, shows the interior of the vaulted sacristy of the collegiate church of St. Peter, which was rebuilt throughout on a grand scale in the middle of the fifteenth century, and reduced to utter chaos last August. Amongst the treasures of this sacristy were six silver fifteenth-century statuettes, and a silver censer of the year 1485.

It is a distinct satisfaction to us to commend this fine volume as a further testimony of the artistic power and intellectual vigour of Belgium, and of the "frightfulness" which has shocked and disgusted the whole civilized world.

THE MODERN SOCIETY OF PORTRAIT PAINTERS.

THE perennial difference between professional and lay opinion on the estimate of works of art is, perhaps, more noticeable in the case of portraiture than in other branches, the principal reason being that with the layman such estimate is largely a criticism of the sitters—who appear to him sympathetic, repulsive, or absurd, as the case may be—while the artist, not only in theory, but also in practice, tends to rule out such questions altogether, arguing that in any case the painter is not responsible, as he does not choose, but is chosen. Public criticism must approximate to the latter attitude. To go round the present exhibition appraising the looks and probable characters of the people represented would be a proceeding more delicate or indecorous than is incumbent upon even the most candid critic. Yet in front of certain canvases we feel that consideration of such matters does become unavoidable. In proportion as a figure monopolizes a canvas, the relation between the harmony of its proportions and the harmony of the parts of the picture as a work of art becomes closer. It is obviously more important to Mr. Lambert that *Mrs. G. Crawley* (38) should be graceful and well-dressed than that in Mr. Philpot's great group, No. 11, with its ample surrounding of space, any of the sitters should enjoy the same natural advantages. Moreover, if we think of portraiture not merely as an art, but also as an applied art, the sitters may legitimately claim that their likenesses should show them "at their best."

This disquieting phrase, eloquent of irreconcileable ideals, makes impossible demands on even the most successful portraits, which in no conceivable circumstances can be satisfactory to everybody. The alert confidence of Mr. Gerald Kelly's *Man with a Cigarette* (49) might appear to some tastes rather offensive self-sufficiency; and, conversely, Mr. F. W. Carter's sympathetic *Portrait of his Father* (12) might to others seem unduly sentimental. Such divergences of opinion on human character do not affect the artistic value of a portrait, and in these matters painters might wisely cultivate a reasonable adaptability. The painting in each of these pictures is admirably suited to the particular end of the artist, and we should differentiate such success or failure from success or failure in corroborating our own taste in physical type or personal character. It is thus beside the mark to inquire whether the particular kind of elegance which Mr. Lambert attributes to Mrs. George Crawley, and the effusive geniality he attributes to *The Headmaster of Ackworth School* (36), are as satisfactory to

us as they probably are to his sitters. Mr. Hayward's presentation of himself as a dashing figure in fancy dress (19) may or may not be our ideal swaggering gallant. Such demands are only a little less narrow than that for a "pretty face," which here, as in most exhibitions, weighs on many efforts at feminine portraiture. Surely by now we might regard as *démodé* the old timidity which tamed down character on the ground that a nose was too long or too snub, or a mouth too large. Too large for what? not for the figure to which it belongs with a fitness and logic which are the true basis of beauty, and which exist even in deformed and abnormal types, if we can divest ourselves of prejudice.

If it were the fashion for men and women to be painted nude, the portrait painter might shed half his artifices. As things are, however, it must be admitted that the nose, which is never too long for the body, may readily be too long for the head. The clothed figure is already a work of fiction. Well designed, it creates in another fashion a scheme of form of which the head is a part. Often, on the other hand, the head emerges from a studiously inexpressive mass which cuts it off grotesquely. Mr. Lambert in his 'Headmaster' offers us an enormous column of dead tailoring which contrasts so brusquely with the exuberant modelling of the head surmounting it that the expressiveness of the face seems ridiculous and overdone. It is difficult to believe in the genuineness of the man, who takes on the look of a humbug mainly because his painter is so enamoured of full colour that to its differences unity of form is sacrificed. Neither can we think that Mr. Lambert did the best for Mrs. George Crawley by reliving her thus in profile against a perfectly flat background. Here is a profile in which the features, each in themselves finely finished, are set on a skull very evenly developed in its masses of cheekbone, jaw, and forehead, and of no very pronounced character. They thus present a rather restless and over-complicated passage of line when contrasted with the studied and sinuous simplicity of the lady's toilet—an ideal the painter has accepted and emphasized without regard to the fact that face and figure thus break apart, as each in its way more complete systems of form than the whole to which they should belong. Even if the toilet were imposed upon the painter, it would surely have been possible to use some lines in the background which, by repetition or contrast, might have stressed some tendency of line in the profile, and given it sufficient dominance to carry on through the composition, with advantage both to the picture and to the lady. Mr. Hayward's portrait suffers from a like carelessness of effect in composition. Our taste may run to braid and frills and spangles, but if they are set on ever so little too much empty background, and are themselves but a little too monotonously distributed over the figure, we are apt to feel them as mere finery. The figure is badly cut, moreover, by the frame at the bottom, so that the swaggering *cambré* posture wants base to give it confidence. All these pictures neglect possibilities of spatial emphasis provided by the confining of a figure within a given area of frame. A passage of form which is feeble under stress of some comparisons may become a vigorous sally by subdivision of the background in certain parts. These devices have hitherto been an essential part of the portrait painter's art, by which he has been enabled to restore to the lines of a head something of the force they would derive from close relation with the nude body. There is doubtless an element of fiction in this utilization of often accidental

comparisons of visible form, and it is possible that with an increased development of the cubic sense, and a more mathematical study of the direction of light rays, we may make these implied directions the bases of design rather than the visible forms which they occasion. Until this art is developed, however, we can hardly discard the methods of the past.

THE FRIDAY CLUB.

AT the Gallery of the Alpine Club, Mr. C. R. W. Nevinson expresses, in somewhat inverted fashion, his respect for three-dimensional space by avoiding all but the slightest reference to it. His design in a series entitled *Searchlights* (19) has a certain simple logic (apart from the arbitrary pang of actuality in the introduction of bricks in the corner of the design, which seems an imitative relic from his Futurist past), and this severe shunning of the third dimension, which has been latterly a characteristic of reputed Cubists, probably comes from genuine recognition of the difficulty of developing a design in three dimensions with any high consistency of elaboration throughout. A similar feeling is probably at the bottom of the taste for linear silhouettes shown by Messrs. Paul and John Nash, *Shepherd's Rest—Winter* (34), and *Landscape in Winter* (32), in which skeletonized trees spread with a formal grace like pressed seaweed. The landscapes of Mrs. N. Munro Summers (53 and 111) show nicely laid tranquil sheets of colour of some sensuous charm; and Mr. Schwabe's excellent academic *Study* (61) is almost the only competent attempt at rendering form by fuller suggestion, unless we include Mr. Gertler's still-life *Agapanthus* (85). Here the foliage is set down with an incisive stroke suggesting an accuracy of delineation which is not, in fact, quite achieved. The picture is nevertheless refreshing in its direct execution, as Mr. John Nash's painting, *Clearing in Wood* (91), is in its modesty. Mr. Harold Squire's study of colour is somewhat submerged in the over-trimming of his elaborate *Decoration for Blue Room at 3, Sloane Court* (84).

On Friday, the 5th inst., at Messrs. Christie's rooms, 2,000*l.* was realized for the British Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Societies by the sale of works of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours. Mr. Sargent's drawings attracted the chief interest, his 'Under the Poplars' fetching 270*l.*, and his 'Karer See' 210*l.*

Messrs. Christie are holding, free of all charges, another sale, with a similar object, of wider range, including fans, jewels, &c., and it is hoped that all those who have gifts to offer will inform them without delay, as the preparation of the catalogue will take some time.

DR. GEORGE MACDONALD communicated to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, on Monday last, 'A Fresh Survey of the Roman Wall from Inveravon to Falkirk.' The site of a fort had been discovered comprising an area of six or seven acres, larger than any of the other known forts. From the bank of the Avon to the heart of Falkirk the line of the Wall had now been laid down with practical certainty.

The spring announcements of the Oxford University Press include a translation of 'The Beginnings of Buddhist Art,' by M. A. Foucher; and 'Reproductions of the Ajanta Frescoes,' a portfolio of plates in colour and monochrome after Lady Herringham's copies (for the India Society).

Musical Gossip.

PROF. DONALD FRANCIS TOVEY began his series of six Beethoven recitals at the Aeolian Hall last Thursday week in aid of the Motor Ambulance Fund of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and of the Committee for Music in War-Time. In former days it was the custom to give recitals of the whole thirty-two sonatas in chronological order. The present scheme is far better. Only twenty-two are announced, but those omitted are of comparatively small interest; while each programme includes specimens of the early and later periods, also of the miscellaneous works. The Professor's knowledge of Beethoven's music is great; moreover, his interpretations are clear and sound, though he seems at times afraid of intruding his own individuality: for example, in the first movement of the c sharp minor Sonata at the second recital last Saturday. An excellent opportunity is offered to students to hear works which are rarely given, particularly the 'Diabelli' Variations, so characteristic of the composer's latest style.

THE concert given at Queen's Hall last Thursday week by the Ostend Kursaal Orchestra under the direction of its permanent and experienced conductor, M. Léon Rinskov, was devoted to Belgian music. M. Paul Gilson was represented by his Symphonic Poem, 'La Mer,' a clever, picturesque work, though somewhat long. He is a fertile composer, but little of his music has been played here. M. Joseph Jongen's attractive 'Noëls populaires Liégeois' was performed with marked spirit by the orchestra; here again the music was weakened owing to its length. M. de Greef's rendering of the piano part of César Franck's 'Variations Symphoniques' was excellent. Miss Flora Woodward gave a vivid rendering of Grétry's 'Air de la Fauvette.' The concert was organized by the Cercle Esperanza in aid of Belgian sufferers from the war.

IN view of the inclement weather, there was a good attendance at the sixth concert of the London Symphony Orchestra, at Queen's Hall, on Monday evening. Of Bizet's 'Patrie' Overture an energetic performance was given under the direction of Mr. Thomas Beecham, the conductor of the evening. The programme included Mr. Frederick Delius's admirable Concerto in c minor for piano and orchestra, in which Mr. Moiseieffitch proved an excellent interpreter of the solo part. There were good things in this work before it was revised, while in its present form it has only to become familiar to be a favourite among all who enjoy high-class music. The success it achieved on Monday ought to induce pianists to select it, instead of concertos which, if fine, are now hackneyed. The concert ended with César Franck's fine Symphony in B minor.

AT the concert of the London Trio on the 4th inst., at the Aeolian Hall, the programme opened with a well-played novelty, a Pianoforte Trio in A flat (Op. 13), by Mr. Frederic Ayres. There were light and not unpleasing sections in the music, the best being the Largo, though the effect of the whole was somewhat scrappy. The programme included Beethoven's 'Kreutzer' Sonatas, a group of pianoforte solos played by Madame Goodwin, and interesting songs sung by Miss Norina.

MR. ROBERT COURTNEIDGE was wise in selecting Offenbach's 'The Tales of Hoffmann' for a season at the Shaftesbury Theatre. The opening night last Saturday was under the able direction of Mr. Hubert Bath. On Monday, when we heard the

opera, there were slight changes in the cast. Much, of course, depends upon the Hoffmann, a trying part which was ably sustained by Mr. Harrison, both as singer and actor. Miss Nora d'Argel was good as the Doll, and sang cleverly. In the third act she was excellent as Antonia. A word of praise must be said for Miss Edith Clegg as Niklaus. Messrs. Denis Byndon-Ayres and Arthur Wynn, though good actors, were occasionally over-busy in the Doll scene, trying, no doubt, to heighten the effect. On the whole, however, the performance revealed intelligent artists and careful preparation. Strong features were the chorus and the orchestra, which are under the alternate direction of Mr. Hamish McCunn and Mr. Hubert Bath.

MENDELSSOHN'S 'Elijah' was given on Wednesday evening at Queen's Hall by the London Choral Society under the direction of Mr. Arthur Fagge. A performance of that oratorio at Queen's Hall is a rare event; it seems almost the private property of the Royal Choral Society. Oratorios are no longer the fashion, and 'Elijah' is, with the exception of 'The Messiah,' the only one left of all works of the kind which were in vogue in the forties. Mr. Fagge's choir was in its best form. The Baal choruses and the "Thanks be to God" were given, the former with dramatic point, the latter with verve. The soloists were the Misses Esta d'Argo and Gladys Palmer, and Messrs. Hughes Macklin and Robert Radford. The last-named was the most successful of the four. An apology was made for him as he was suffering from a cold; his reading of the prophet's music was, however, sound, and at times forcible. The double quartet and the chorale "Cast thy burden" were sung by members of the choir. The London Symphony Orchestra was excellent.

THE CLASSICAL CONCERT SOCIETY announces a supplemental series of four concerts to be given at the Aeolian Hall on the afternoons of February 24th, March 10th, 17th, and 24th. The programmes are even more modern than those of the last season, and that is a welcome feature. The classical masters, however, are not neglected.

'TWO VESPER HYMNS FOR TIME OF WAR,' each 1d., have been published by Messrs. Novello: one by Sir George C. Martin, 'Darkness of Night,' words by Mary Bradford Whiting; the other, 'Ere We Leave Thy House, O Father,' words and music by Mr. Ernest Harrison. They are smoothly written and expressive. The latter would be better if sung at a higher pitch.

THE REV. E. H. FELLOWES will read a paper on John Wilby at the fourth meeting of the Musical Association next Tuesday afternoon.

THE death is announced of Ernest Schiever, who studied under Joachim, and later became second violin of the Joachim String Quartet. He conducted at the Wagner Festival at the Royal Albert Hall in 1877, also at the Richter Concerts. He was connected for many years with Liverpool, and was the founder of the Schiever Quartet.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall. — Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
TUES.	Katherine Dyer Pianoforte Recital, 7.30, Aeolian Hall.
THURS.	Donald Tovey's Beethoven Recital, 8.15, Aeolian Hall.
FRI.	Chappell Ballad Concert, 2.30, Queen's Hall.
SAT.	Chamber Concert for Young People, 3, Aeolian Hall. — Jean Sterling Mackinlay Matinée, 3, Little Theatre. — Jean Moiseieffitch Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.

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